

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IV

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 12, 1912

NUMBER 2

Re-Organization
of
Old Mills
a Specialty

WHITIN AND KITSON COTTON MILL MACHINERY

WE HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. Have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills, and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery, many use it exclusively.

KITSON Improved Picking Machinery.

WHITIN Roving Machinery, with Patented Improvements.

WHITIN Cards, Drawings, Railways, Combers, Sliver and Ribbon Lap Machines, Spinning, Twisters, Spoolers, Reels, Looms, Quillers.

CRAMER Air Conditioning System for Humidifying, Ventilating and Air Cleaning.

CRAMER Automatic Regulators for any make of Humidifying and Heating Systems.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT: Winding, Slashing and Warping Machinery; Card Grinders; Cloth Room and Finishing Machinery; Nappers; Dye House Machinery; Power Plants; Steam, Water and Electric Fire Protection, Electric Lighting, Humidifying Apparatus, Heating and Ventilating Apparatus, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Belting and Supplies.

STUART W. CRAMER
SOUTHERN AGENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Complete
Equipment for
New Cotton
Mills

OUR RINGS

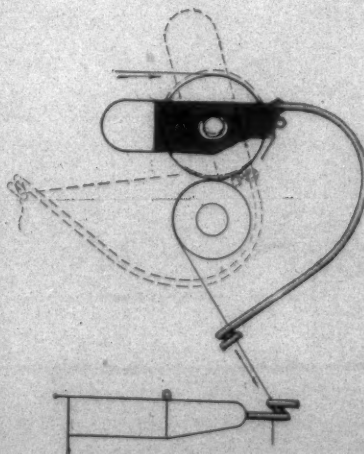
Set the Standard for Quality

THERE ARE NONE OTHERS
"JUST AS GOOD"



MIRROR SPINNING RINGS
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
DRAPER COMPANY
HOPE DALE, MASS.

The Smith Stop Motion for Two Ply Twisting



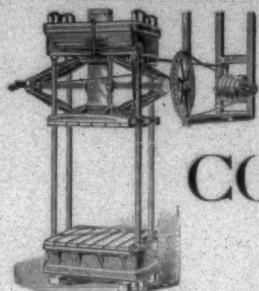
Eliminates Waste;
prevents roller laps;
enables the help to
tend more spindles;
the only simple device
for the purpose.

DRAPER COMPANY
HOPE DALE, MASS.

SOUTHERN AGENT

J. D. CLOUDMAN - 40 S. Forsyth St., ATLANTA, GA.

THE "STANDARD"
BALING PRESS
FOR
COTTON MILLS



IS MADE BY

Boomer & Boschert Press Co.

No. 104 West Water St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Send for
CatalogA. H. WASHBURN, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CLARK'S DIRECTORY
OF
Southern Cotton Mills

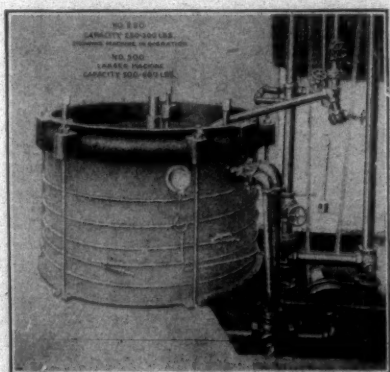
Aug. 1st, 1912, Edition, Price \$1.00

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Economical Cotton
Dyeing and Bleaching

In the Psarski Dyeing Machine

Saves Labor
Saves Dyes
Saves Drugs
Saves Steam
Saves Water



Saves
Fibre



Sulphur—Developed—Vat Dyes
Done Equally Well

RAW STOCK DYEING—The cotton goes to cards in as good condition as directly from bales. Is not rolled into balls and strings.

BLEACHING—Bleached and washed PERFECTLY CLEAN—FREE FROM CHLORIN OR ACID. 3 1/2 hours to batch. Is not pounded and twisted into practically waste.

SKIN DYEING—No Boiling Out—No Tangles—Yarns are left Smooth and in perfect condition for winding, knitting, etc.

HOSIERY—Recommended size of machine does 300 pounds to batch, SULPHUR OR DEVELOPED BLACKS. It is not Roughed—No Singeing required—No Sorting—No Damaged.

15 to 20 per cent Saving in Drugs

The Psarski Dyeing Machine Co.
3167 Fulton Road CLEVELAND, OHIO

WILLIAM INMAN, Agent
364 Newport Avenue
Milwaukee, Wis.

B. D. BOOTH, Agent
118 Ocean Avenue
Atlantic City, N. J.

Farbwerke-Hoechst Co.

—FORMERLY—

H. A. METZ & CO.Aniline and Alizarine Colors, Dyestuffs
and Chemicals

Sole Licensees and Importers of the Products of

FARBWERKE, vormals MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUENING
Hoechst - on - Main, Germany

122 Hudson St., - - New York, N. Y. 210 South Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.
140 Oliver St., - - Boston, Mass. 1418 Empire Building, - Atlanta, Ga.
104 Chestnut St., - Philadelphia, Pa. 580 Howard St., - San Francisco, Cal.
23 South Main St., Providence, R. I. 30 St. Fran. Xavier St., Montreal Can.
317 North Clark St., - Chicago, Ill. 28 Wellington St., - Toronto, Can.

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of the

Metallic Drawing Rolls

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery,

25 Per Cent. More Production
Guaranteed.

SAVES

Roll Covering, Varnishing, Floor Space,
Power, Waste and Wear.**1-3 Less Weight Required**

Write for Points Claimed, Also Prices and Particulars to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

Our Dobby is the Newest and Best
on the Market

KILBURN, LINCOLN & CO

MAKERS OF LOOMS FOR

Plain and Fancy Weaving

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTES

SOUTHERN AGENT, O. A. ROBBINS, - - CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 4

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 12, 1912

NUMBER 2

President Address

E. P. Green before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

THIS is the first opportunity that I have had to publicly express my appreciation of the honor which you have bestowed upon me in electing me President of this Association. I regret very much that at the time of the April meeting I was detained in Washington on important business.

If you will pardon a few personal works,—many of you know that I have a very deep interest in the work of this Association for many reasons. In the first place, my family has now for three generations been closely identified with the cotton manufacturing industry. My grandfather starting as a carder worked up to the position of superintendent of the White Rock Mills in Rhode Island and my father prepared for Brown University while serving as an overseer in a cotton mill, and throughout his life was closely identified with the industry. From my early boyhood days the name of The New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association was a familiar one. It was therefore with peculiar pleasure that I accepted the election and consider it an honor which I cherish above most things that can come to a cotton manufacturer.

I shall not attempt at this time to give any resume of events in the industry during the past few months as I should like to devote what time I have on this occasion to the simple presentation of two subjects which I consider to be of very great importance in view of the conditions which we find surrounding us at the present moment.

First,—the general relation of the employer to employee, and second,—the effect of politics and the tariff on our industry.

In considering this most important subject of the relationship of employer and employee, I do not expect to add anything original at this time, but merely wish to call your earnest attention to the present conditions and suggest, if possible, certain lines of thought for us employers to consider with the hope that in arousing interest in this subject and directing your attention to a more careful study of these prob-

lems, the industry and the community will be freed, to a degree at least, from the serious troubles which seem to beset us in this year 1912.

We have for the past few years been considering the attitude of the public towards the corporations until now we are forced to consider more than ever before the attitude of the corporations towards their own employees. Fortunately or unfortunately, the public have had and will have a good deal to say even on this subject, as has been clearly shown in a recent strike in Boston, and the attitude of the public will have an increasing influence, in my judgment.

The fundamental conditions of our industry have not changed radically in the past few years except in the largely increased foreign born operatives, and I venture all as serious as many of the present day magazine writers would assert that conditions are not at all as we believe.

We have heard much of late to the effect that the wage system is becoming obsolete and that the employees should own the tools and machinery with which they work. I personally believe that for practical purposes it is useless to consider any other system than the wage system. The program of the radical socialists may some day commend itself to thinking people, but this is too remote for practical consideration. While a small group of employees are advocating the abolition of the wage system, we are obliged to run our mills on the existing system, and it seems more profitable to consider means of improving it to the mutual benefit of employers and employees.

I do not believe that the employers as a whole are opposed to organizations which are working for the real good of the operatives and the community, but in this country of ambitious and liberty-loving men, limitation of wages or earnings or of the hours of work, (in the case of adult men), the limitation of apprentices and the closed shop should not be tolerated. It is to the advantage of the industry, not-

withstanding what outside critics may say of our attitude, to encourage the largest earnings on the part of all and to develop the individual as rapidly as possible. In some instances more sympathy and cordial co-operation are needed between the foremen and the operatives, but one of the essential principles in which we all believe is that the strictest discipline is as necessary in the factory as it is in the school, the home or the army. This is not only essential to the success of the mill, but of the individual and the community. The question of discipline is of course one of the most serious problems of the industry where so many foreigners of diverse tongues and customs are employed, but it is nevertheless a problem which must be met and worked out successfully for the very reason that discipline is so fundamental to success. It is quite apparent in the recent troubles, not merely in the textile industry, that one result of the strikes is a lessening of discipline. We hear this on all sides. I do not mean by using the word "discipline" to suggest anything but fair, courteous treatment, but there must be the wholesome respect for law and order in the industrial organization as well as in the political organization at large.

There are two particular plans which have been suggested in recent years for encouraging the loyalty and devotion of operatives to the corporation. I refer particularly to the question of profit-sharing and pensions. I am not going to advocate either system, but merely suggest that very serious study be given to both of these in connection with the textile industry. I know that some textile manufacturers have given very careful thought to both of these plans, and to a certain extent, have put them into effect.

The difficulty in the case of profit-sharing seems to be that the class of labor employed in the textile mill's as a rule is not yet of sufficient breadth of view and intelligence to be properly stimulated by a profit-sharing plan. This is at

least true of the average operative. Some few years ago, the Fall River cotton manufacturers thought, I believe, they had solved the question by fixing wages on a sliding scale, based, as I understand it, on the difference between the cost of the raw material and the price of print cloths. This was satisfactory to the employees so long as it gave them the same or increased wages but when it resulted in the reduction of wages a new system had to be devised. I am inclined to think, therefore, that the industry has not developed to a point where any ordinary plan of profit-sharing is practical, although I know some of you manufacturers will probably differ with me on this point, and I should hope to encourage a further discussion of this plan.

When it comes to the question of pensions, I think we are all inclined to feel that this is more practical. The first great objection which is raised is that of expense. Many experienced and broad-minded men do not believe that a corporation is justified in paying out the money of the stockholders for this purpose, and yet I know in the case of the railroads where the system has been introduced to a marked degree, the feeling of the executives is that it is more economical to pension their old employees rather than to keep them on the active roll when they can give only partial service at best. There is no doubt that it is to the interest of the great industrial corporations to bind to the companies by ties of loyalty as many of their operatives as possible. A pension system enables a man to work earnestly, faithfully and whole-heartedly for the interest of the company, feeling sure that he will be protected and provided for in his old age.

Another important phase of the relationship between the mill owners and their operatives is so-called welfare work which is being carried on in many of our textile establishments. Welfare work comprises a wide range of activities, and there can be no question but that good results have been shown

(Continued on Page 6)

Humidifiers and their Results

F. W. Parks before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

THE invitation to read a paper on the above subject was accepted not without misgivings. That one word "results," covers so much ground that some might interpret its use as implying careful, scientific experiment. The allotted time precludes experiments, and it is questionable if you would accept as scientific any except the broadest, covering at least more than one cotton crop, and carried on in many different mills under humidified conditions in the same plants. The expense of such genuine experiment obviously would be prohibitive.

Field tests, under actual running conditions, are admittedly better than laboratory experiments, and it is of such field tests, reported by the mill man himself, that this paper will deal.

"Artificial Humidification" (or "Humidification" as is the now generally used term) has been characterized in the past as a theory or a luxury. The theory of it has already been ably presented to you many times, so that I shall not deal with the subject from that standpoint. From the standpoint of a manufacturing luxury, I shall merely ask you to draw your own conclusions after noting the reports of field trials on various types of systems, in many different mills.

These results admittedly will not be marvels of scientific accuracy, because the information was gathered somewhat hastily and furnished gratuitously by mill men throughout the country. I feel confident that the mills who were kind enough to report were very conservative in their answers, desiring to be on the safe side rather than make a claim which could not be proven by actual figures.

These reports of field trials were obtained by sending out a circular letter to 345 textile plants throughout this country, known to be equipped with some one or more of the various types of humidifying apparatus. This was not a complete list of all humidified mills, because such a list would be difficult to obtain, but it may be claimed to be fairly representative.

There were received seventy-four answers to this request for information, seventeen of which were unavailable for tabulation for various reason, fifty-seven mills sent in answers on some one or all points. These were distributed as follows:

Alabama	3
Georgia	8
Louisiana	2
North Carolina	7
South Carolina	7
Tennessee	1
Texas	1
Massachusetts	15
Maine	3
New Hampshire	1
New York	3

Pennsylvania	2
Rhode Island	4

The fact that twenty-nine Southern mills and twenty-eight Northern ones are included in the analysis, makes the distribution quite fair, and argues in favor of a broad acceptance of the general results. (Answers came from cotton, silk, ramie and worsted mills, cotton much predominating.)

No attempt whatever is made to differentiate between the different types of humidifying systems. The intention being to procure a statement of the generally expected results obtainable from any system of humidification, rather than to exploit in a veiled form of advertising, the particular features of any one system or its accessories. Such exploitation seems discourteous to the members and out of place here. If there be any among you who wish to hear the particular claims of merit of the various systems, it is but necessary for you to intimate that you propose to install a system of humidifiers, and I promise you that each contestant will ably present his case in your office.

The printed form accompanying the request for information read as follows:

The Influence of Humidifiers in Our Mill Has Been as Follows:

(Please give figures if possible, otherwise estimate percentages.)

1. On production.
2. On floor sweeps.
3. On invisible waste.
4. On second quality goods.
5. On static electricity.
6. On broken ends in spinning.
7. On loom shut downs.
8. On strength of yarn or goods.
9. On weight of goods.
10. On mill temperature in hot weather.
11. On health of operatives, good harmful unnoticed.
12. The net return on the investment was estimated to be
13. Were humidifiers installed when your mill was built or did you equip later?
14. Is your equipment complete or only in some departments?

If complete kindly state which departments are equipped?

Remarks

Name of Mill Location

Question 1.—Production.

Number of answers, twenty-nine. Ten of these claimed improvement but quoted no figures. Nineteen gave percentages. One ramie mill and one fine cotton mill claimed 25 per cent increase. On coarse cotton mill claimed 20 per cent in card room. Two cotton mills claimed 15 per cent general increase. The other fourteen mills ranged from 1 per cent to 10 per cent increase. No mill reported decreased production because of the installation of humidifiers.

Question 2.—Floor Sweeps.

Number of answers, twenty-four. One of these claimed no improvement, although admitted in their remarks, "on the whole we have been benefitted very much."

Ten claimed improvement but gave no figures.

Five admitted they really did not know from figures, but believed there had been general improvement in running conditions.

The balance claimed savings of 1 per cent to 10 per cent, averaging around 2 per cent, although one report on card room equipment only, stated that floor sweeps had been reduced 50 per cent.

No mill reported an increase of floor sweeps because of humidifiers.

Question 3.—Individual Waste.

Number of answers, seventeen.

Ten simply stated that improvement was noted. The same mill mentioned under question 2 as reporting on a card room equipment only, gave under this heading a saving of 20 per cent.

The balance reported savings of .03 per cent to 5 per cent, and here as in other places the question arises as to whether this percentage refers to total cotton, or former amount of invisible waste. Some of the smaller percentages like .03 per cent must obviously refer to total cotton.

No mill reported an increase of invisible waste because of humidifiers.

Question 4.—Second Quality Goods.

Number of answers, seventeen.

Seven simply stated improvement, giving no figures.

Two coarse goods mills reported 25 per cent reduction, presumably referring to former amount of seconds.

One other mentioned 15 per cent and three mentioned 10 per cent.

The others ranged from 1 per cent to 3 per cent.

No mill reported an increase of second quality goods.

Question 5.—Static Electricity.

Number of answers, twenty-eight.

This is a question which could hardly be answered by figures or percentages.

All mills indicated by their answers either a decided decrease or absolute prevention.

No mill reported an increase of static electricity because of humidifiers.

Question 6.—Broken Ends in Spinning.

Number of answers, twenty-eight.

One yarn mill reported 50 per cent improvement.

Six mentioned 10 per cent improvement, while the balance merely indicated a general improvement.

No mill reported an increase of broken ends because of humidifiers.

Question 7.—Loom Shut Downs.

Since all the mills replying were not cloth mills, there were but thirteen answers to this question.

On reported 25 per cent improvement.

One reported 10 per cent improve-

ment. Balance reported improvement but gave no figures.

No mill reported an increase of loom shut down.

Question 8.—Strength of Yarn or Goods.

Number of answers, twenty-four.

Three reported no improvement.

One Southern cloth mill reported 15 per cent improvement.

One ramie mill reported 10 per cent improvement.

One Northern gingham mill reported 5 per cent to 10 per cent improvement.

Three cotton mills reported 2 per cent to 6 per cent improvement.

Balance admitted improvement, but gave no figures.

No mill reported harmful effect.

Question 9.—Weight of Goods.

Number of answers, sixteen.

Two claimed no improvement.

Two reported easier to hold goods uniform.

One cotton yarn mill reported 10 per cent.

Balance 1-2 per cent to 6 per cent.

Possibly the fact that so few answered this question is because it is a trifle incriminating, but no mill reported loss of weight because of humidifiers.

Question 10.—Mill Temperature in Hot Weather.

Number of answers, twenty-eight.

Fifteen of these said "cooler," "great help," etc.

Thirteen quoted degrees cooler, one case being 15 degrees, balance ranging 5 degrees to 10 degrees.

One old mill, equipped last fall, reported that this is the first summer they have had no trouble from the spinning room help staying out in hot weather. No mill reported an increase in temperatures because of humidifiers.

Question 11.—Health of Operatives.

Number of answers, thirty-one.

Ten of these reported "unnoticed."

Twenty-one reported "good."

None reported "bad."

These figures while not at all conclusive are interesting in view of the agitation against artificial humidification in some quarters. Possibly the mill officials might not be the first to notice any ill effects on the health of operatives provided artificial humidification were otherwise beneficial from a manufacturing standpoint. The fact remains, however, that ordinary practice so far in this country does not demand a relative humidity so high as to be unhealthful.

The entire absence of artificial humidity during the heating season in our climate certainly permits injury to health of operatives by dust, fly, etc., which humidification to a proper amount will prevent.

Question 12.—Return on Investment.

Only two answered to this question.

Possibly it is the hardest one on the list to answer, due to the numerous variables.

One of those answering quoted 25 per cent, the other 15 per cent. I

COTTON MILL MACHINERY

MANUFACTURED BY SPECIALISTS

POTTER & JOHNSTON MACHINE CO.,

Pickers and Revolving Flat Cards

Pawtucket, R. I.

WOONSOCKET MACHINE & PRESS CO.,

Drawing and Roving Frames

Woonsocket, R. I.

FALES & JENKS MACHINE CO.,

Ring Spinning and Twisting Frames

Pawtucket, R. I.

EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE CO.,

Spooling and Winding Machinery

Pawtucket, R. I.

T. C. ENTWISTLE CO.,

Warping and Beaming Machinery

Lowell, Mass.

J. H. MAYES, Southern Agent

1112 Realty Building

Charlotte, North Carolina

am inclined to believe, however, that the mill quoting 15 per cent as their return on their investment was too conservative, because this mill admitted a 5 per cent increase in production, 10 per cent reduction in floor sweeps, 10 per cent reduction in broken ends, which of course effected the seconds, and further, stated that no mill can afford to be without humidifiers.

Perhaps the most comprehensive statement on this question of investment came from a Northern yarn mill, built two years ago, and equipped complete at that time. I quote as follows:

"Our invisible waste for 1911 was 1 3-4 per cent which is very low. Our production was 93 per cent. Our regain from cotton to yarn averaged 6 per cent on 2,000,000 pounds of cotton per year. Our humidifiers cost us \$10,000."

Now 6 per cent of 2,000,000 pounds of cotton at 40 cents a pound is worth \$12,000. The system thus more than paid for itself the first year, and if you figure the saving as finished yarn instead of cotton, the investment looks all the more attractive.

Question 13.—Were Humidifiers Installed When Your Mill Was Equipped or Did You Equip Later?

Number of answers, thirty-nine. Nineteen of these were old mills, equipped after erection.

Seventeen were equipped when built.

Three were plants unequipped at

first, humidified later, and additions equipped as built.

It is interesting to note that nearly half of those mills answered this question were new mills equipped when built, indicating the general thought that a new mill, in order to complete, must have every modern appliance. These new mills can, of course, give no comparative figures, as they never ran without humidifiers.

Question 14.—Is Your Equipment Complete or Only in Some Departments?

Number of answers, thirty-six. Two were equipped in weaving only. One was equipped in carding only.

Balance reported complete equipment, which is a fair measure of the growth of the idea that a textile plant should be equipped throughout. The past few years have been a decided change in this regard. Time was when one man would equip his weaving and nothing else, another his carding and spinning, but not his weaving, the next his carding only. Each would claim his selection the proper point to apply humidity. Time is proving that each was right, for nearly every process is a drying out, one on the fibre except in very favorable weather, unless artificially prevented.

This information as to field tests was obtained from mills equipped with the following systems of humidifiers:

American, Bell, Bentz, Carrier, Cramer, Dupuis, Garland, Hygrosso, Kelley, Tillitson, Turbo.

Lack of space prevents the illustrating of each by cuts, but a brief description of each might read something as follows:—

The American system uses water under pressure, supplied by a pressure pump through pipes to heads distributed about the mill. Some of the water is turned into spray inside the head by impingement, the balance flowing back to the pump by gravity to be used again, while the spray emits from the casing of each head into the room.

The Bell system consists of a casing surrounding cloths stretched vertically on frames. Water, passing over the cloths, is absorbed by air from the room, blown through the casing by means of a fan located in the side of the casing and driven either by a belt or a small electric motor.

The Bentz machine blows air by means of a small fan through a chamber, the bottom part of which is filled with water. Submerged in the water is a steam coil for winter use. The air is impinged onto the surface of the water by vanes, causing a washing and mixing effect.

The Carrier system is a central humidifying plant, using the old idea of the central fan heating plant to furnish humidification alone or humidity and heat combined. The system comprises one large central fan, an air washer and humidifier, separator, heating stacks or coils and flues or ducts to distribute the air to the various rooms.

The Cramer system is similar in principle to the American, with modification as to design. The same house also markets a central fan type of installation like the Carrier. Both the Cramer and American systems furnish heads with individual fans attached to increase the air circulation, thereby increasing the capacity of the individual head.

The Dupuis humidifier is a specially designed steam valve to emit live steam into the rooms from steam pipes.

The Garland head works on the atomizer principle, similar in principle to the nasal douche. Two pipe lines are required, one for compressed air supplied by a central air compressor, and one for water not under pressure.

The Hygrosso head is operated either by belt or small motor. A portion of the water flowing upon a paidly revolving disc is turned into spray. The water not disintegrated is drained off by gravity, while the spray is picked up by air from a fan mounted on the same shaft as the revolving disc.

The Kelly is a compressed air head, only the air and water are both

(Continued on Page 7)

President's Address.

(Continued from Page 3)

where the corporation has tried in a wise way to arouse the interests of operatives in the community to their personal benefit. This work has been carried on chiefly in communities where the operatives of only one corporation live in the community, and I understand that not so much has been done by the corporations themselves in large communities like Lowell, Fall River, Lawrence and New Bedford. By this I do not mean to say that the community itself is not doing in many instances a valuable work, but there is lacking the direct interest of the corporation in welfare work for its own employees. I am quite aware that even in this matter men of experience differ. Many hold the view which is based on experience that the work is not fully appreciated and does not bring a satisfactory return in the increased interest and enthusiasm of operatives, but I am inclined to feel that this is a very important means of improving the relationship with the employees, particularly where the work is carried on to a very large extent on a self-supporting basis, so that men and women can feel that the work is their own and can enter into it with a feeling of self-respect and personal interest. Much is of course being done in all large communities through a wide variety of agencies, but more can and should be done on the part of the individual companies in helping the operatives in their daily life when not actually engaged at work in the mill.

Another plan of work which is being suggested and carried into effect by some of the larger corporations is the system of resident nurses, the object being to put into each mill a competent woman who will watch closely the physical condition of the women and girls in the establishments with the idea of advising with them how to live wisely and help them in times of sickness. They are also on the spot to administer help to any one in case of accident. Dr. Arthur T. Cabot of Boston, has had this particular work very much at heart. He became interested in it particularly through his interest in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis and felt that with this system of resident nurses in the factories, consumption could be controlled from this beginning and stamped out much more effectually. Out of this has developed the larger plan of having competent nurses to administer to all the physical needs of the women in the plants, and a great deal can be done for our work people by some such plan. It would probably not only pay the corporation from a money point of view, but will undoubtedly enable the corporation to perform a duty which perhaps many of us are overlooking.

So, with these few suggestions, I have tried to urge the importance of a careful study of these problems, believing that the necessity for careful thought is greater now than it has been for many years. Apparently the public is expecting

as much from corporations as it would from individuals, and we would all agree that in our individual capacity we should feel it not only to our advantage from a commercial point of view, but also to be our duty to take a more active interest in bringing about a cordial relation between employer and employee, and we are more than ever convinced of the seriousness of the problem when we talk with well-informed people and realize that with our profit-sharing and pensions and welfare work here is something still lacking which seems to be essential.

Although I fully appreciate that politics is an extremely dangerous thing to discuss, the political situation is of such vital importance to our industry that I shall take the liberty of saying a few words in view of our important elections this fall. I sincerely hope that our distinguished Democratic guest of the evening will take no exception to my remarks, as I am not in any way advocating the principles of any party, except in so far as they directly affect the cotton manufacturing industry.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the textile industry is so dependent on a protective tariff. Whether we shall ever be in a position to be independent of it is a question which can fairly be discussed, but, for the present at least, we are facing an inevitable tariff revision which, if done wisely, can only help the stockholders and operatives alike. On the other hand, any radical reduction which would seriously disturb the present conditions would, I sincerely believe, be most disastrous to our industry and the country at large.

It is most unfortunate that the Wool Schedule—Schedule K—has been made a foot-ball by politicians of both parties. While we here are not directly interested in this schedule, the woolen and worsted industry is akin to our own and we have looked with the greatest alarm on the widespread misrepresentation that has been the fate of this industry. Fortunately for the textile industry we have had a Tariff Board, which particularly in the case of the wool industry, made a very careful and conscientious study of the whole subject, and their report is gradually readjusting the minds of the members of Congress as well as the public at large to a saner and fairer view of the situation. While there appears to be some difference of opinion as to the fairness of the Tariff Board in its investigation of the cotton manufacturing industry, undoubtedly the work so far as it went, was done conscientiously and fairly. The time afforded the Tariff Board for this investigation was extremely limited and it is perhaps fair to say that the investigation was not as complete as it might have been if more time had been allowed. Therefore, those of us who are inclined to take exceptions to some of their statements should seek to secure information which will extend their investigation and be prepared to present to Congress, at the proper time, a

(Continued on Page 18)

THE SEYDEL MANUFACTURING CO.
 JERSEY CITY, N. J.


Sizings and Finishings

PHILADELPHIA

FOR ALL TEXTILES

Soaps and Softeners

ATLANTA

KALLE & CO., Inc.

530-36 Canal Street, New York

SPECIALTIES:

 Indigo K. G.---Thion Indigo Blue B. P.
 Bengaline B.

Vat Colors---Thio Indigo Colors

All Kinds of Sulphur, Direct and Basic Colors on Cotton

Danker & Marston
BOSTON, MASS.

PM GUM TRAGASOL used in connection with starch lays and agglutinates the fibre and strengthens the warp, and you'd find it so on one good trial.

A. Klipstein & Company

664 Greenwich Street, New York City

Ciba Colors

Cibanon Colors

Sulphur Colors

Direct Colors

Indigo
Sizing and Finishing Materials
Varnish Makers Supplies
Paint Manufacturers Supplies
CHEMICALS OF ALL KINDS

Alizain Oil

Mazola Oil

Cutch for Cotton Dyeing
Tannin Materials

SOUTHERN OFFICE:

17 East Fourth St.

Charlotte, N. C.

Humidifiers and Their Results.

(Continued from Page 5)

under pressure, joining together and traveling in the same pipe a few feet until they come to the head itself, where atomization takes place by impingement on a small metal disc.

The Tillotson principle is that of a fan and brush within a circular casing. Water fed to the brush is disintegrated and picked up by the air from the fan. The fan and brush are both on the same shaft and may be run either by motor or belt.

The Turbo is another of the compressed air family. There are two pipe lines, one for air and one for water, and the water is not under pressure. This head works on the principle of the injector plus that of the turbine, water being lifted an inch or two out of the water pipes into the head and there pulverized by the high initial velocity of the air due to its pressure.

These comprise the list of best known humidifiers at present marketed or in use. There is certainly a wide range of principles of operation from which the possible purchaser may choose.

I shall not take our time to rehearse the history of this idea of humidification because you have all heard about it many times before:—

First, the damp climate of Lancashire, Eng., where it was thought no artificial humidity was required, then the watering pot to wet the floors, the troughs of water in the floors, the steam pots, and all that. One fact of passing interest, however, is that the mills located in that same favorable climate of England are putting in humidifiers and have been for some years. They do not need artificial humidity so many days in the year as we do, but, like a spare shoe for an automobile, when needed it is extremely useful.

To return again to the reports received from the mills, I want to quote extracts from a few of the remarks written by practical mill men:—

1. We have never kept records, but without humidifiers we could hardly walk through the card room alleys, so much good cotton was on the floor.

2. Could not run in dry weather without them.

3. On the whole benefited very much.

4. Humidifiers offset bad weather conditions. Our production increase (7 per cent) due not only to benefit to stock in process but to improved feelings of operatives.

5. Never been without humidifiers. Would not shut them down to find out the answers to your questions.

6. Equipped from start, therefore no method of comparison, but work runs bad when humidifiers are shut down for a short time.

7. A Massachusetts mill writes, "enabled to maintain same production in 54 hours as 56 hours per week formerly. Can start cards on high speed at once on cold mornings. It formerly took one hour to one and one-half hours to get them started."

8. Know they are a great help.

9. Consider indispensable.

10. Would not be without them for anything.

11. Believe the reason the Philadelphia section never succeeded on cotton was lack of humidifiers.

12. Great believers in humidifiers.

13. No cotton spinning mill can afford to be without.

14. Have no data but am sure work runs better.

15. Would not do without for many times their cost.

16. No data, but know for a fact humidifiers are a great value.

17. No data, but believe as important as coal to the engine.

18. Not data, but no mill should be without.

19. Work all runs better.

20. More than satisfied.

21. Not run long enough to give figures but could not be without.

22. A mill without humidifiers is impossible.

23. Could not keep running without humidifiers. We use a preparation of pine oil in winter which prevents colds among the weavers and makes our weave room smell like a pine forest.

24. Could not get along without.

25. No figures, but cannot keep up production when humidifiers are stopped.

26. Would not go back to old days without humidifiers.

27. No figures, but general howl if shut off.

28. No data, but believe absolutely necessary.

29. No data, but would not think of being without.

30. Keeps dust down.

A word of thanks and appreciation is gratefully extended to those mills who kindly furnished the information from which the foregoing analysis and remarks are compiled. It is worthy of note that not one concern of the seventy-four that replied, wrote unfavorably of artificial humidification, or answered unfavorably any one of the questions asked.

One well known mill agent in the North told me that from his experience in several mills, he would gladly take as his salary what the books would show as a saving derived from the use of humidifiers in any fair sized mill, and he draws a good salary, too.

Gentlemen, the evidence so far as this case is concerned, is all in. The prosecution has presented its case. The defence has defaulted. There is but one verdict. There can be no other from this testimony: humidifier results are to be entered on the credit side of the ledger; there are several kinds of humidifiers, each with a sufficient number of "credits" to warrant your attention; there are several different principles involved—sufficient to satisfy you mechanically; there the a sufficient number of honorable houses in the business to satisfy your desire for competition; there are various accessories with varying degree of importance, just as there are varying costs in installation, operation and up-keep.

Humidifiers have made it possible to operate cotton mills successfully in other sections of the country

(Continued on Page 16)

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.
BRISTOL, R. I.



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines
Mfrs. of all kinds Saddles, Stirrups and Levers

Send for Sample



Independence is our motto, and we have no connection with any other Ring Traveler Company.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.

AMOS M. BOWEN, Pres.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE DOUBLE BURNISHED OR DIAMOND FINISHED RIBBED RING WHITINSVILLE
MADE BY THE WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO. MASS.
THE BEST THAT EXPERIENCE CAN PRODUCE, THAT MONEY CAN BUY

CAROLINA SUPPLY AND SPECIALTY COMPANY
SOUTHERN AGENCY
STANDARD OIL LEATHER DRESSING CO.
"SOLD CO" BELT LIFE
"SOLD CO" LIFE OF LEATHER
MILL SUPPLIES AND SPECIALTIES
NOS 4 AND 6 SOUTH POPLAR ST. PHONE 2453 CHARLOTTE NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTHERN AGENCY
RULERS, TEXTILE AND COTTON MILL MACHINERY.
WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE BEST BELTS IN THE WORLD
LEATHER BELTING OF ALL KINDS
OLD BELTS REJUVINATED BY OUR PROCESS—WILL ABSOLUTELY SATISFY OR NO PAY.

The Logical Location for Textile Mills

The three absolutely necessary commodities for operating successfully a textile mill are POWER, RAW MATERIAL and LABOR.

If your mill is located in a Southeastern State on one of the many CHEAP WATER POWERS which abound in that locality—where cotton is delivered at your factory doors by growers—where intelligent LABOR IS PLENTIFUL and living expenses low, you will realize larger dividends than would be possible with your factory located in any other part of the country.

If you contemplate establishing an industry, we would be pleased to give further and full information regarding location along the Southern Railway System.

M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent Southern Railway

Room J

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Selection of Sites for Cotton Mills

F. W. Parks before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

MR. Stephen Greene, whom many of you will remember as one of the greatest mill engineers the cotton industry has ever seen, once said in my presence that no single feature of a textile mill was more important than its location, and none should receive earlier or more painstaking attention. The value of his opinion has often been borne in upon me, when, in my own experience I have observed the good or ill effects of location upon the fortunes of a mill. The importance of location is becoming more generally recognized as successful manufacturing grows more difficult and will continue to be of commanding interest as long as one site varies from another in operating value.

Just as in other things, there are general maxims, developed as a result of experience, which if followed will reflect favorably upon the success of the manufactory, and which, if disregarded, will tend to lessen its profits. It is the purpose of this paper to point out some of these general principles which govern the choice of cotton mill sites.

What is the object of a cotton mill? Primarily, to make money for its owners and all other considerations are generally sacrificed to that. But in addition, thought must be given not only to making money per se, but also to that more indirect form of money making, care for the health and comfort of the operatives. While not generally so considered, I believe that at bottom the underlying fundamentals of good economics and morals are one, and that a healthful mill location and comfortable conditions of working and living for the operatives will bring in profits for the mill, none the less real because they are indirect. Too frequently mills are located with too little regard to outside physical conditions, to say nothing of proper housing for the employees. Plenty of land should go with an ideal mill site. The location should be, if possible, high and slightly, so the breezes of heaven may blow over it and the last rays of sunshine reach it. These advantages are more obtainable now

than formerly since in these days of electric transmission and economical steam units, sites are possible for mills which a generation ago would not have been feasible, owing to limitations of water power or water supply.

In choosing a mill site, the manufacturer must not only keep abreast of the times, but he must look into the future. As many general elements of success as possible should be centered in the mill site, so that, notwithstanding changes in manufacturing conditions, the mill will contain in its location the essentials of success. To secure this a spirit of large mindedness must prevail. The management must occasionally cast its bread upon the waters and expect no return until after many days. Lack of means, especially in new mills, is a frequent cause of improper or inadequate provision for the future, but every effort should be made to so finance the mill as to provide an adequate site.

If there is one thing, therefore, that a manufacturer should be careful about, it should be to keep an open mind on the subject of mill locations. Ordinarily a corporation tries to build a new mill near its other plants, but such a course may not be best. One of the best financial ventures ever made by a mill was that made by the Pacolet Mfg. Company when it built its No. 4 mill at New Holland, Georgia, a hundred and fifty miles from Pacolet. Sometimes a mill should pick up bodily and move. The old Whitfield Mills were never as successful at Newburyport as their successors the Spartan Mills have been at Spartanburg. And now to show how values of mill sites change, twenty years or more after the Whitfield Mills ceased operations, cotton manufacturing is again being successfully carried on at Newburyport. It would be interesting to know how successful the Whitfield Mills would have been, if it had remained at Newburyport until this day, with the same equipment as its Southern successor had.

There are three features to be considered in locating a mill. One is its general location; whether in

New England, New York State, the vicinity of Philadelphia, that vast cotton manufacturing empire known as the South, or some other general locality where conditions are favorable. The second is its situation in some particular town or country spot and the third is the particular and exact location on a plat of ground. It is true that the requisites of a good mill site vary from generation to generation and even from decade to decade, but in every period the three general features mentioned above must be considered even though the conditions which made a site attractive at one era might make it valueless at another.

General Location.

There are in this country four general locations for cotton mills. This does not mean that there are not successful mills outside these confines, but in general mills are situated in these general limits. These general sections are

New England,

New York State,

The vicinity of Philadelphia, extending to Baltimore,

The South-east.

Ordinarily speaking, if a corporation was to build a cotton mill it would be within one of the four sections named.

It may be profitable to take up in detail the first of the questions to be decided when a mill is to be located. If the new mill is to be an extension or an enlargement of an existing plant, its new location may be fixed in advance, since it may be desirable for purposes of administration to keep the properties together. But in the case of a new enterprise the relations to an established mill need not be considered.

It would seem upon first thought as if this question of general mill location should be given most painstaking thought. On the contrary I doubt whether any part of mill location is more subject to prejudice or accident. Let us assume for a moment that a certain portion of the Mohawk Valley is the most favorable spot in the country for a knitting mill. No man who was a resident of Illinois or

Tennessee would think of moving however to the Mohawk Valley to establish his knitting mill enterprise. A few years ago I journeyed over a large part of the country in company with a New England mill man and a partner in his commission house, looking for the best possible site for his particular form of cotton manufacturing. For that particular industry the general region between Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tennessee, seemed on the whole the best in the country; but because of the distance from New York and the fact that the manufacturer and selling agent wished to live in New England the ideal general location was not utilized.

Formerly there were wide divergences in legal hours of labor, general legislation, wages, etc., between different grand divisions of the American cotton mill world. But the divergences are tending to equalize. The hours of labor are no longer in South Carolina than in New England and labor legislation is remarkably similar in many states both North and South. Aside from local conditions peculiar to some part of a general section, the tendency is for manufacturing conditions to approach an equilibrium. The South, owing to its warmer climate, can probably always pay less wages than New England, New York State or Philadelphia. She has secured this advantage up to the present, at least, accompanied by a lower general standard of efficiency in her plants.

It is interesting also to speculate as to why cotton manufacturing has started in some sections of the land and not in others. It is easy to see why it started in New England, but it is hard to understand why it has not assumed large proportions in a community like St. Louis. St. Louis is one of the greatest cotton and cotton goods jobbing centers in the country; for years one certain kind of cotton manufacturing, bags, has been successfully carried on there; it is one of the best railroad centers in the land, labor is fairly abundant and the saving in freight on cotton to New England and on goods back to St. Louis amounts to

(Continued on Page 16)

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

ASHWORTH BROTHERS

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

12 to 18 West 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga

Dustless Cotton Card Stripping

During the past 9 months installations have been ordered by over 100 prominent mills. Read what actual users say regarding the efficiency and economy of this new apparatus.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE MANY ENDORSEMENTS RECENTLY RECEIVED——AS MANY AS CAN BE GIVEN IN THIS LIMITED SPACE.

William Firth, Esq.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:—

The Dustless Card Stripping Apparatus that you installed in our No. 1 Mill is giving very good satisfaction. We have no objection to you referring to us.

We think well enough of the Apparatus to place an order with you for another one for our No. 2 Mill, which we would like to have you send along as soon as possible.

Corporation of 38,304 Spindles.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to yours of the 11th inst., relative to Dustless Card Stripping Apparatus, would say that same is giving entire satisfaction, and the men who use it like it very much, as they see the benefit of being able to strip without breathing the dust.

You can refer to us at any time.

Corporation of 118,260 Spindles.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to yours of the 10th inst., you would probably gather that we found the first Dustless Card Stripping Apparatus satisfactory from the fact that we sent you repeat orders.

Corporation of 378,000 Spindles.

Dear Sir:—

We have yours of the 11th, and would state that the Card Stripping Apparatus is working satisfactorily. You may refer to us, as we are willing to endorse it.

Corporation of 70,720 Spindles.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to yours of the 11th would say that we have 2 of these machines, one in each of two card rooms, each room under different overseers, and on points of cleanliness they favor it very much.

Corporation of 160,000 Spindles.

Dear Sir:—

We have yours of the 12th inst., and in reply would be pleased to have you refer to us as to the operation of the Dustless Card Stripping Apparatus. The three machines we have are working very satisfactorily, and we by all means consider them an economical machine in the carding.

Corporation of 116,236 Spindles.

Dear Sir:—

Your favor of July 8th at hand.

So far the Dustless Card Stripping Machine is giving entire satisfaction, and we would heartily recommend it to anyone whom you refer to us on the subject.

Corporation of 70,620 Spindles.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your favor of the 11th would say that the Dustless Card Stripping Apparatus which you installed for us some two months since is working very satisfactorily, taking care of 72 cards with three strippings a day. We have no objection to your referring prospective customers to us, provided they do not care to go into the mill to examine the Apparatus working. We do not wish for promiscuous visiting. If you have any special customers to whom you would like to have us show the machine, if you will write us regarding it, we will be frank to tell you if we object to their coming to the mill.

Corporation of 65,128 Spindles.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to your favor of yesterday in reference to machine we have here, it is giving entire satisfaction, and we shall be glad to have you refer to us anyone who is interested in the same. The two machines ordered some time ago, we have not yet received, but understand they have been shipped.

Corporation of 114,000 Spindles.

Dear Sir:—

Referring to your letter of the 12th inst., we are glad to say that we are well pleased with the Dustless Card Stripping Apparatus which you installed in our Main Mill Card Room.

Corporation of 275,112 Spindles.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to your favor of July 15th in reference to the Dustless Card Stripping Apparatus which you recently installed for us, we beg to state that we are perfectly satisfied with our purchase and fail at present to know of any reason why we will not be pleased a year hence.

Corporation of 13,000 Spindles.

Dear Sir:—

We have your letter of July 16th in which you ask how our Dustless Card Stripping Apparatus works. It is giving very good satisfaction, and you may use our name any time you see fit for reference.

Corporation of 53,200 Spindles.

Dear Sir:—

We have run your Dustless Card Stripping Apparatus for some little time now, and it is very satisfactory. The condition of the room is greatly improved by its use.

Corporation of 66,064 Spindles.

Dear Sir:—

We have installed in our mill several of your Dustless Card Stripping Apparatus which are working satisfactorily.

Corporation of 670,000 Spindles.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to yours of the 13th, in regard to the Dustless Card Stripper now in operation in our mill, it is giving satisfactory service.

Corporation of 20,728 Spindles.

Dear Sir:—

Kindly pardon our delay in answering your letter of the 8th inst. The writer wished to make a more detailed investigation of the merits of your Card Stripping Apparatus before answering. The stripper is doing very good work, and that it is in favor with our overseer of the carding department, our card grinder and strippers, is evidenced by the fact that when they had been called together and told that the Apparatus was to be returned they entered a strenuous protest. Our men are now stripping at the rate of one card in sixty-five seconds, and we believe that they will soon be able to make as good time as with the old fashioned method.

Corporation of 20,000 Spindles.

Dear Sir:—

We beg to acknowledge your letter of July 16th, relative to the Dustless Card Stripper, which you have placed in our carding department.

Don't know of any better way to show our appreciation of this improvement than to say it is all you claim for it, and just a little more. We have found improvement in quality of carding, better production, less strippings, felting of card clothing eliminated, and a general improvement throughout our carding department.

Far above everything else, we consider the improvement in working conditions for our employees. We find now no complaints as to the dust, dirt, etc., and are able to hold our card operators easily.

We are holding our carding costs exactly as before installation, but have increased the number of cards per man, and put on two men who operate the Stripper, sweep, and do general work. These two extra men are paid by the saving we make in the increase of cards per man.

You are welcome to refer to us.

Corporation of 20,000 Spindles.

Names of the above and many other users, together with prices and full particulars, on application

WILLIAM FIRTH, 200 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
(John Hancock Building)

JOHN HILL, Atlanta, Ga., Southern Agent.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday by
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK

Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, payable in advance	\$ 1.00
Other countries in Postal Union	2.00
Single copies .....	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

Secured Order for American Goods.

South American Markets.

Commercial Agent Ralph M. Odell was in Turkey recently when a large order was to be placed by the Turkish government for cotton goods for uniforms for their soldiers.

They had formerly purchased all of such goods from England, but Mr. Odell obtained a hearing from the Turkish Minister of War and demonstrated to him by boiling out samples of both English and American goods that the American goods weighed 87 points more than the English goods after washing.

As a result of that test an order was placed with an American mill for a million yards and in all probability we will in the future secure a large amount of business from the Turkish government.

We congratulate Mr. Odell on making such a practical demonstration of the value of the work of commercial agents.

The attention of the South and especially the cotton manufacturing industry of the South is becoming more and more fixed upon South America as the future and legitimate market for Southern made goods.

The Panama canal is rapidly nearing completion and when the barrier is removed, and our ships can reach the rich east coast of South America, there will undoubtedly be an immense volume of trade for the United States and Southern manufacturers are considering means of reaching out after that business which should be theirs.

The railroads are alive to the business that will result and those which now reach South Atlantic or Gulf ports are bending every effort to increase their dock and shipping facilities, while many other roads are pushing lines towards these places.

The South American countries are also alive to the trade which will be turned toward them, and William H. Reid, an expert on South American affairs, who has been engaged to prepare a series of articles for

reading before the Southern Commercial Congress is authority for the statement that there is remarkable railway development now in progress South of Panama.

He states that Argentina is rapidly pushing its railroad lines north to meet those of Bolivia, and thence communication will soon be uninterrupted to Lima, Peru. So that the continuous journey between Buenos Aires and Lima will be possible even, prior to the Panama Canal opening. The new line from Arica on the coast to La Paz, Bolivia, will give the Bolivian capital three lines to the seacoast. The Andean railroad connecting Valparaiso with Buenos Aires, by piercing the heart of the mountain chain, has its end in sight, and its feeders will tap many of the interior provinces. More wonderful even than this transcontinental line is the great Chilean road from Tacna in the north to Port Montt in the south, a road, the great longitudinal route 2,100 miles long. This great artery will be crossed by 28 transverse lines, three-quarters of which are completed and in active operation. These feed the Chilean ports and furnish a very adequate transportation system for all her local commerce and greatly helping her foreign trade. The Madeira railroad of Brazil, that republic's latest railroad venture, pierces the heart of the rubber regions and opens a vast area of trade hitherto untouched, and from Guayaquil to Quito a new road has been completed and opened.

This extension of the railroads in South America means trade for the Southern States not only with the coast towns but the rich interior as well and a splendid market for our cotton goods will be close at hand.

Our cotton manufacturers should not let the present prosperity of the industry blind them to the need of a market in the future and in their time of plenty they should prepare for adversity or rather for the preventing of adversity in the future.

A careful study of the South American cotton goods markets may prove of immense value in the future and will doubtless be the means of keeping many mills in full time operation during dull periods.

The Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, D. C., has samples of practically all cotton goods used in South America and unless the supply is exhausted they can also furnish reports of Commercial Agents giving detailed information relative to the cotton goods trade of all South American countries.

Meeting of National Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers held its semi-annual meeting this week at the Griswold Hotel near New London, Conn., and a very large attendance was reported.

The program was as follows:

First Session—Monday, Sept. 9, 1912, at 8:15 P. M.

Address of Welcome to the State by Simeon E. Baldwin, LL.D., Governor of Connecticut.

Address of Welcome by Bryan F. Mahan, Mayor of New London.

Response to Address of Welcome by Franklin W. Hobbs, Boston, Mass.

Informal Reception.

President's Address by Edwin Farnham Greene, Boston, Mass.

After the exercises, the President and the Governor informally received the members and guests, which was followed by a promenade concert and dancing.

Second Session—Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912, at 9 A. M.

Business meeting.

"Spinning Values of Different Grades of Cotton," by George W. Neville, Prest. New York Cotton Exchange.

"Dust-proof and Water-proof Mill Flooring," by S. W. Flesheim, Sec'y Master Builders Co., Cleveland, O.

"Lithographic Process of Cotton Printing," by J. A. Jefferson Hayes, Hayes (Universal) Printing Machinery, Ltd., Hertsfordshire, England.

Third Session—Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912, at 8:15 P. M.

"Importation of Skilled Labor," by W. M. Smith, Supt. American Textile Co., Pawtucket, R. I.

"Present Day Relations Between the Foreign-born Operative and the Mill Management," by Arthur H. Gulliver, Norwich, Conn.

"Workmen's Compensation Laws in the United States," by Charles E. Hodges, Treas. American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.

"International Tariff Relations," by S. G. McLendon, Atlanta, Ga.

Fourth Session—Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1912, at 9 A. M.

"Economic Use of Lubricating Oils," by David A. Corey, S. F. Bowser & Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind.

"Selection of Sites for Cotton Mills," by Albert L. Scott, Treas. Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, Mass.

"Humidifiers and Their Results," by Frederic W. Parks, Prest. The G. M. Parks Co., Fitchburg, Mass.

Fifth Session—Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1912, at 8:15 P. M.

"Cotton Growing in India," by Arno Schmidt, Sec'y International Federation Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, England.

"Cotton Raising in California," by H. S. Reed, El Centro, Cal.

"The Cauto Cotton of Cuba," by William W. Wheeler, Meriden, Connecticut.

**BYRD TEXTILE MACHINERY AND
SUPPLY CO.**

DURHAM, N. C.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY, ETC.

N. C. SELLING AGENTS

DOUGLAS & CO'S. MILL STARCHES.**CARDS,
DRAWING,****COTTON
MILL MACHINERY****SPINNING
FRAMES,****MASON MACHINE WORKS**

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.**COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES****MULES,
LOOMS.****PERSONAL NEWS**

Jas. Carter is now overseer of weaving at Bamberg, S. C.

D. L. Boyd, of Yorkville, S. C., is now overseer of the cloth room at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. W. McClure is now superintendent of the Magnolia Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Quint T. Parker has been promoted to shipping clerk at the Wiscasset Mill Albemarle, N. C.

Nat Grays is now section hand in spinning at the Marlboro Mill No. 2, McColl, S. C.

D. P. Hardin has resigned as master mechanic at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

C. M. Thompson is now overseer of carding at the Rocky Mount (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. C. Norton is now overseer of spinning at the Rocky Mount (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

L. A. Walker has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Tarboro (N. C.) Mills.

Jesse Culpepper has resigned as roller coverer at the Atlantic and Gulf Mills, Quitman, Ga.

J. B. Cleary has resigned as overseer of spinning and winding at the Holston Mfg. Co., Lenoir City, Tenn.

Yancey L. Yon has resigned as overseer of the spinning at the Manchester Mill, Macon, Ga.

I. C. Gunter, of the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., has accepted a position as section hand at the Toxaway Mills, of the same place.

J. G. Bright has resigned as overseer of carding at the Winder (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

— Thomas has resigned as overseer of spinning with the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

D. S. Thomas, of Spartanburg, S. C., is now overhauling at the Arlington Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Bud Womack is now second hand at the Grendel Mill No. 2, Greenwood, S. C.

W. T. McCaskee has resigned as overseer of carding at Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

David J. Price has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Westervelt Mills, Greenville, S. C.

C. J. Riddle, of Hope Mills, N. C., is now machinist at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

J. E. Hand has resigned as second hand in No. 1 carding at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

H. L. Wood, of Spray, is now second hand in weaving at the Aurora Mill, Burlington, N. C.

D. D. Weaver has accepted the position of machinist at the Ella Mill, Shelby, N. C.

R. L. Smith, overseer of carding at the Moultrie (Ga.) Mill, now has charge of the spinning also.

S. P. McLester, from Goldsboro, N. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mill.

Levi Huggins has resigned his position at Flat Rock, N. C., and is now at the Majestic Mill, Belmont, N. C.

N. F. Harris is now overhauling the spinning at the Pearl Mills, Durham, N. C.

Julius Peebles is now overhauling spinning at the Pearl Mill, Durham, N. C.

John McDowell has resigned as superintendent of the Huss Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Adger Cobb has been promoted to overseer of cloth room at Ware Shoals, S. C.

J. P. McCraw is now overseer of weaving at the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

W. H. Harris, of Columbus, Ga., has accepted position as overseer of spinning and winding at the Atlantic and Gulf Mills, Quitman, Ga.

H. Lee Fowler has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Holt-Granite No. 2 and 3 mills, Haw River, N. C.

G. R. Kendrick, of Altamahaw, N. C., now has charge of the carding and spinning at the Patterson Mills No. 1, China Grove, N. C.

W. H. Harrison, from the Pilot Mills, Raleigh, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of weaving at the Tarboro (N. C.) Mill.

L. B. Edmonds, of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of cloth room at the Tarboro (N. C.) Mills.

Lewis Worth has resigned his position with the Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga., and is now with the Dunson Mills, of the same place.

W. S. Ladd has resigned his position with the Anna Mills, King's Mountain, N. C., and is now with the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

Tom Glass has been promoted from fixer to overseer of finishing at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

W. C. Cessna has resigned as overseer of carding at the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co., and is now located at Macon, Ga.

Carl Austin has resigned as overseer of cloth room at Ware Shoals, S. C., to accept a similar position at Anderson, S. C.

J. O. Epps has resigned as second hand in carding at High Shoals, N. C., to become overseer of carding at the Rolin Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C.

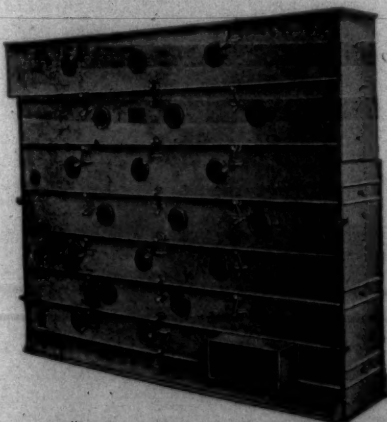
W. F. Campbell, of the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Lakeside Mills, Burlington, N. C.

T. F. Hay has resigned his position with the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., and is now second hand in the Anderson Mill of the same place.

Marshall Goldston has resigned as machinist at the Brander Mill, Concord, N. C., to become second hand in the finishing room at the Locke Mills of the same place.

F. R. Sheppard has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Kessler Mill, Salisbury, N. C., to become overseer of carding and spinning at the Patterson Mfg. Co. No. 2, China Grove, N. C.

William F. Arthur, formerly superintendent of the blanket manufacturing for the American Woolen Co., Lawrence, Mass., has been appointed general manager and agent of the properties of the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16**C. O. B. MACHINE**

By installing the C. O. B. Machine in your Opening Room, you will find less injury to the cotton fibres—a saving in stock—the manufacturing of better cloth—the reducing of your waste account.

We can tell you more! Write us.

MANUFACTURED BY

EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 William St., New York

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Monroe, N. C.—It is reported that the Monroe Cotton Mills will install 3,000 additional spindles and 60 looms.

Calhoun, Ga.—The American Moistening Company will install an air moistening system in the Echota Cotton Mills.

Liberty, S. C.—The addition now being made to the Easley Cotton Mills will be furnished with the American Moistening Company's humidifying system.

Charlotte, N. C.—The plant being erected by the Thayer Mfg. Co., of this city, will be equipped with a complete system of air moistening by the American Moistening Company.

Rocky Mount, N. C.—The Rocky Mount Mills are installing four 250 generator and a 450 horse-power generators and a 450 horse-power motor. About one-half of the machinery of the plant is standing idle until the new equipment is installed.

Charlotte, N. C.—Upon notification from the Southern Power Company that power could not longer be furnished because of the low stage of the Catawba river the two Chadwick-Hoskins mills here changed to steam power Monday night.

Greensboro, Ga.—The Mary-Leila Mills, recently mentioned as planning an addition to their mill, invite bids to erect a 255x100 foot weave shed. The architect employed for the new building is Edward Soehle, of Charlotte, N. C.

Greenville, S. C.—The capital stock of the Nuckasee Manufacturing Company of this city has been increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The company will occupy its same location on Broad street. They were mentioned last week as buying additional machinery.

Shelby, N. C.—Last Thursday morning at 11:30 a. m., the electric system of Shelby was suddenly and temporarily put out of commission. The wheels of the mills stopped, and the motor of the weave-room of the Shelby Cotton Mills was burned out, so that it may be a day or two before that section of the mill will be running.

Columbus, Ga.—The Swift Spinning Mills are adding 3,000 spindles to their present equipment. It is announced that the company also intends to add at least 10,000 more spindles at a later date. With the addition of the above mentioned 3,000 spindles the mill will operate 16,000 spindles and the production of the mill will be increased about 14,000 pounds per week. It is expected to have the new equipment in operation by the first of October.

Columbus, Ga.—It is announced here that the Meritas Mills will add 14,000 spindles and 300 looms for manufacturing drills. It will be recalled that this company announced in June that they intended to enlarge their plant, but at that time no details were made public.

Evansville, Ind.—Negotiations are expected to be closed very soon which will mean the reopening of the Evansville Cotton Mills, which have been idle for a long time. If the deal is brought to a successful conclusion two or three months will be required to make necessary repairs to building and equipment.

Rockwood, Tenn.—The Rockwood Hosiery Mills have awarded contract to the Gallivan Building Company to erect the additional building which they were recently reported as planning. The building will be two stories high, half basement, to cost \$35,000.

Blacksburg, S. C.—The Whitaker Cotton Mills were on Sept. 30th purchased at bankruptcy sale by C. M. Smith and associates for \$35,000 and have been reorganized as the Iron City Cotton Mills. Considerable improvements, including several new tenement houses, will be made.

Concord, N. C.—E. T. Cannon, secretary and treasurer of the Franklin Mill, has let the contract to O. F. Asbury, of Charlotte, N. C., to wire all the houses in the Franklin Mill village, 75 in number. The contract has also been let for painting the houses. The company also plans to set out 200 trees at an early date.

Fayetteville, N. C.—A splendid pavilion at Victory Mill lake, on the hills overlooking Fayetteville from the South, has just been completed by D. H. Jones, superintendent of the Victory Cotton Mill. The opening will be given Friday night, when a special train will be run from the A. C. L. depot.

Lindale, Ga.—The Massachusetts Mills in Georgia are expending several thousands of dollars in rebuilding their various warehouses. The warehouses as constructed a number of years ago were of wooden floors and walls, and are being replaced with brick and cement. The walls being rebuilt of brick and the floors laid with cement. The partition walls were built at first of brick.

The various rooms are being rebuilt one at a time, so as to allow the cotton to be shifted from one room to another. When completed the cotton and finished cloth warehouses of this mill will be one of the best of any in the South.

Lancaster, S. C.—The Moore Lumber & Mfg. Co. has the contract to furnish the door and window frames for the mammoth new building of the Lancaster Cotton Mills. This is one of the largest orders ever placed in this section of the State for such frames, they requiring about six-car loads of lumber for their construction.

Ware Shoals, N. C.—The work of building the new mill and welfare building is making good progress under the direction of Coughlin, superintendent for the Gallivan Contracting Co. An army of workmen are being employed which gives a stirring appearance to the town.

The painting of the village is nearly completed and gives it a very clean, bright appearance.

Portsmouth, Va.—The Parker Hosiery Mill and Dye Works, Portsmouth, Va., are considering the establishment of a branch plant at Frostburg, Va., owing to the increasing demand for their product and inability to secure women operatives at Portsmouth. It is expected that the Frostburg plant will be started by Oct. 1, and about 50 operatives will be employed.

Columbus, Ga.—Five of the 19 big cotton mills of this section will make extensive improvements in the near future, several of which let contracts this fall for enlargements, according to one of the local manufacturers, who asserts that near \$1,000,000 will be expended on these improvements and new machinery during the next few months. The man quoted declared that the cotton mill business was picking up nicely, and that the enlargements proposed had become a necessity owing to the increased demands for the products of the industries.

Sylacauga, Ala.—News was received here last Thursday that the \$700,000 cotton mill to be erected by ex-Governor B. B. Comer, formerly of this city, will be built at Sylacauga, in the Anniston district.

At a meeting held in Birmingham Wednesday at which the reports of several places were received Sylacauga was decided upon. With that decision ended a very warm and spirited campaign that has been made for the location of the mill.

It was announced that experts employed to find the best place and select it had reported that Sylacauga looked the best. It was also announced that plans were being prepared by J. E. Sirrine, the architect of Greenville, S. C., and a contract would be let just as soon as those plans were drawn.

The company has acquired 230 acres of land in Sylacauga on which the mill will be located as well as the homes for the employees.

Greenville, S. C.—The Woodside Cotton Mills have placed orders for 27,000 spindles and 600 looms, increasing their equipment to 112,000 spindles and 2,650 looms and making them the largest mill in the South under one roof.

The cards, drawing and spinning for the addition has been placed with the Mason Machine Works, while the roving machinery will come from the Woonsocket Machine & Press Co. The order for looms is said to have been placed with the Draper Company, but lappers have not yet been purchased. The addition is the one referred to without name, in the list of machinery orders which are recently published.

Jacksonville, Ala.—Work on the building of the Ide Cotton Mills' new gin will be completed in about ten days, and it is expected that the gin will be in operation by the first of October.

The building is especially designed, is of concrete and fire proof, and has every convenience and modern equipment.

One of the latest additions to ginning machinery—a cleaner—has been purchased, and all cotton before going into the gin will be given a process of cleaning by being run through this machine, which is attached to the suction.

A hydraulic press will be installed, which is also an improvement over the ordinary press, as it will pack the cotton tighter, neater and much quicker.

Louisville, Ky.—It is reported here that Thomas Williams, formerly president of the Bradford Worsted Spinning Co., has become interested in a big spinning mill in the vicinity of Philadelphia. It is understood that Mr. Williams has acquired a half interest in the property and will have charge of the managing end of the business. Mr. Williams left here about a week ago for Philadelphia, from which city he came to Louisville several years ago.

Three men who headed various departments in the Bradford Mill have departed for Philadelphia, and, it is understood, will be associated with Mr. Williams. No action has been taken, as far as is known, by directors of the Bradford company relative to the disposition or operation of the plant.

Randleman, N. C.—The dye house of the Deep River Mills was completely destroyed Thursday morning by one of the worst fires that has visited Randleman in several years. The fire started at 6:10—five minutes before starting time—as the motors were being started by a spark rolling out from the switch into some loose cotton and within five minutes the entire building was a mass of flame, and all hope was

given up of saving it and the attention of the fire fighters was given to adjoining buildings, which were for a time threatened. This building was of brick and the wall fell in in about an hour and a half. Everything was a complete loss including about 20 bales of dyed cotton and in process of dyeing. The total loss is estimated at \$40,000.

Pending the erection of a new dye house the cotton for the mill is being dyed at Central Falls and Charlotte and being hauled and shipped here in bales.

Tarboro Cotton Factory.

Our traveling representative had the pleasure last week of visiting the Tarboro Cotton Factory at Tarboro, N. C., which he found operating on full time with plenty of orders.

G. A. Polatty is superintendent of the mills with Z. N. Epps as carder and spinner in both No. 1 and No. 2. In No. 1 he is assisted in carding by J. R. Long, in spinning by C. B. Moore and twisting by F. A. Williams.

In No. 2, J. C. Curry's second hand in both carding and spinning, while W. H. Harrison is overseer of weaving and is assisted by L. B. Edmonson. J. D. Priest is master mechanic and is assisted in No. 1 by O. B. Varnell and in No. 2 by Mac Bailey. Henry Bailey is outside overseer, while C. A. Pollard who has been with the mill for 17 years has charge at night.

Taken to North Carolina.

Camden, S. C.—An unusual case will likely come up at the next term of court here, that of three North Carolina men forcing a South Carolina citizen across the state line. It seems that young Ranz Dorrity, a cotton mill operative, of this city, had formerly lived in Rockingham, N. C., where he had gotten into some trouble for a minor offense. He put up bond for his appearance and returned to Camden. Three citizens of Rockingham came by auto to Camden last week and under pretense of having the case settled induced young Dorrity to accompany them in the automobile to Camden. Instead of stopping in the city they headed for Rockingham, carrying the young man with them. The father of the young man has employed counsel and will carry the case to the courts on charge of removing a citizen from one state to another without requisition papers.

Cotton Ginned.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.—The first cotton ginning report of the census bureau for the 1912 season, issued at 10 a. m. today announced



Just in Passing

Competition is a peculiar thing. It may make enemies out of lifelong friends—if it's a political contest.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

has met competition in but one way; the only way, in fact. It has delivered the goods, and where it hasn't, and I admit that there were things at first that we didn't get on to, our education did not cost our customers a penny.

The great business world is ruthless in its judgment of service rendered, and unless the service is rendered somebody loses.

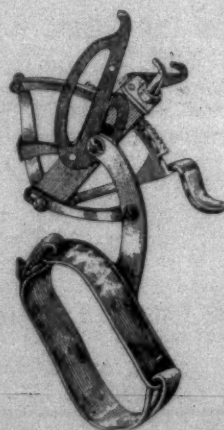
Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed
Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.
DURHAM, N. C.

that 729,926 bales of cotton of the growth of 1912 had been ginned prior to Sept. 1, counting round half bales. To that date last year 771,297 bales, or 5 per cent of the entire crop had been ginned; in 1908, 402,229 bales, or 3.1 per cent of the crop and in 1906, 407,551 bales or 3.1 per cent of the crop.

Included in the total ginnings were 6,134 round bales, compared with 7,709 round bales last year to Sept. 1; 10,796 round bales in 1910, and 11,587 round bales in 1909.

The number of bales of sea island cotton included was 213, compared with 546 bales for 1911, 218 bales for 1910, and 1,236 bales for 1909.

Growing Cotton Condition.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The condition of the growing cotton crop of the United States on August 25 was 74.8 per cent of a normal, compared with 76.5 per cent on July 25 this year, 73.2 per cent on August 25 last year, 72.1 per cent in 1910 and 78.6 per cent the average of the past ten years on August 25. This estimate was announced at noon today by the crop reporting board of the United States Department of Agriculture from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau of statistics.

Comparisons of conditions on August 25, by State, follows:

	1912	1911	1910	10-yr. avg.
States.				
Virginia.	.80	.96	.82	.82
North Carolina.	.75	.76	.76	.78
South Carolina.	.73	.74	.73	.77
Georgia.	.70	.81	.71	.77
Florida.	.73	.85	.74	.79
Alabama.	.75	.80	.72	.74
Mississippi.	.70	.70	.71	.75
Louisiana.	.74	.69	.60	.69
Texas.	.76	.68	.69	.69
Arkansas.	.77	.78	.78	.76
Tennessee.	.76	.88	.78	.84
Missouri.	.78	.88	.78	.83
Oklahoma.	.84	.62	.85	.75
California.	.95	100	.95	...

For the purpose of comparison, the condition of the cotton crop in the United States monthly for the past ten years is given below:

Years.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
1912....	78.9	80.4	76.5	74.8	....
1911....	87.8	88.2	89.1	73.2	71.1
1910....	82.0	80.7	75.5	72.1	65.9
1909....	81.1	74.6	71.9	63.7	58.5
1908....	79.7	81.2	83.0	76.1	69.7
1907....	70.5	72.0	75.0	72.7	67.7
1906....	84.6	83.3	82.9	77.3	71.6
1905....	77.2	77.0	74.9	72.1	71.2
1904....	83.0	88.0	91.6	84.1	75.8
1903....	74.1	77.1	79.7	81.2	65.1
1902....	95.1	84.7	81.9	64.0	58.8

Average 1902-1911:

815 80.7 80.6 73.6 67.5

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Several lines of staple cotton goods for spot or nearby delivery are becoming decidedly short with first hands, and on some goods buyers now find it absolutely impossible to secure deliveries. This is particularly true with regard to certain lines of sheetings and standard drills, and jobbers are sending forward numerous requests for advance shipments of the goods which are in the shortest supply. Manufacturers and selling agents are now busy getting out goods with which to meet their September deliveries on old orders, and are getting quite a few calls for shipments.

Jobbers are apparently becoming short of stock, as they have worked their supplies down to a rather low point. Some mills are reported to be falling considerably behind on deliveries of 450 sheetings which are badly needed, and in very short supply. On drills the largest mills are well sold through to the end of the year, and are now busy getting out good orders for export account. On gingham for next spring manufacturers and selling agents are apparently not in any hurry to name prices, but are watching the market closely, pending further developments. Prints are selling in a more or less irregular way, with a good demand reported in some quarters, and in others little or no interest being shown by buyers. In the various jobbing establishments in this market practically all departments continue busy, with a very steady fall demand from retailers.

Silk hosiery seems to be selling as freely for fall and winter wear as it did during the warmest of the summer months, with manufacturers heavily sold ahead. In the carpet and rug end of the market jobbers are getting most of the business at present, and report a very fair volume of orders for spot lots of rugs.

Trading in the Fall River print cloth market was somewhat improved last week, there being a better inquiry and larger sales reported. The manufacturers did not meet the full demand of the week as they refused to grant concessions in prices. There was practically no change in prices from the preceding week and any attempt of buyers to cut under them failed.

On the other hand, manufacturers claim that the present prices are as low as one might expect or as they should be allowed to go, as by naming lower prices they would be allowed too small a margin for profits. It is further pointed out by the manufacturers that the tendency shown to advance the price of cotton again bears them out in the stand they have taken to maintain prices.

A big factor in the cutting down of production was the shut down of the local mills for Labor Day, and this condition of things affected the demand; still many of the buyers were not back in the market before

the middle of the week.

The total sales for the week were about 80,000 pieces, of which 30,000 were spots and the remainder futures. Goods sold ahead are to run through three months for delivery. The plain goods sold were all odd counts of wide and narrow weaves. The sales in sateens and twills were moderate.

Current prices were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in. std....	4	..
28-in., 64x60s	3%	—
4-yard, 80x80s	7	to 7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72..	5½	..
28½-inch standard.....	5½	..
Brown drills, standard....	8	..
Sheetings, south'n std. 7½ to 8		
3-yard	7	to 7½
4-yard, 56x60	6½	to 6¾
Denims, 9-ounce.....	13½	to 16½
Stark, 8-ounce duck.....	13	..
Hartford, 11-ounce, 40 in.		
duck	15½	..
Tickings, 8-ounce	13	..
Standard fancy prints..	5½	..
Standard gingham.....	6½	..
Fine dress gingham.....	7	to 9½
Kid finished cambrics....	4½	to 4¾

Visible Supply of American Cotton.

September 6, 1912.	1,367,222
Previous week.	1,342,189
This date last year.	842,967

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Sept. 6.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, September 6, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.
Port receipts.....	106,011
Overland to mills and Canada	1,896
Southern mill takings (estimated)	25,000
Gain of stock interior towns	21,611

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	18,011
Overland to mills and Canada	1,896
Southern mill takings (estimated)	25,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1.....	21,611

Brought into sight thus far for season	154,518
Last year not available.	

At The Faculty Tea.

She (sweetly as they sip their tea together)—Isn't this delicious?
He (absent-mindedly)—Yes, I love to take tea with a little lemon.—

Beware the Dog!

A clergyman in a small town was deploring the fact that none of the couples that came in from the county to be married stopped at his house for the purpose.

"Well, brother," said the man addressed, "what can you expect, with that big sign on the tree there, 'Five dollars fine for hitching here?'" "Ex. —

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

THE STATE'S INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Four-year courses in Agriculture; in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry; in Cotton Manufacturing and Dyeing. Two-year courses in Mechanic Arts and in Textile Art. One-year and Two-year courses in Agriculture. These courses are both practical and scientific. Examinations for admission are held by the County Superintendent at all county seats on July 11th.

For Catalog address

THE REGISTRAR,
West Raleigh, N. C.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

UP TO OU TO BE UP-TO-DATE

In Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing

ASK

BOSSON & LANE

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was not a large volume of business put through the yarn market last week. The demand was mostly for small quantities for quick spot deliveries, though there were some sales of the 25,000 to 50,000 pounds, these being exceptions. There was a notable absence of buying for future delivery. Some dealers think that the fluctuations of the cotton market, while others believe that the possibility of labor troubles is having an effect. Deliveries on old contracts were generally good.

The knitting mills report that their business is excellent. Manufacturers of heavy weight underwear are said to have all the business they can take care of. It is also reported that makers of light-weight underwear are also well sold up.

The demand for combed yarn is light, but prices are very irregular. The variation in prices range from four to six cents on the firmer numbers in two-plys. Some dealers say that they have received inquiries for future deliveries, but no business resulted as they could not get buyers and sellers to come together on prices.

Weavers were not free buyers during the week and it is not probable that they will do much buying next week. They are taking only small quantities for spot or nearby deliveries. With the exception of 30-2 and 40-2 warps and skeins, the demand for the other numbers seem to be falling off, due, dealers claim, to the unsettled condition of the cotton market.

Southern Single Skeins:

1s to 8s	17 1-2-18
10s	10 — 18 1-2
12s	18 1-2-19
14s	18 1-2-19
16s	19 1-2-20
20s	20 — 20 1-2
26s	22 — 22 1-2
30s	25 1-2-26

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	18 —
10s	18 1-2-19
12s	18 1-2-19
14s	19 — 19 1-2
16s	18 — 19 1-2
20s	21 — 21 1-2
24s	22 1-2-23
26s	23 — 23 1-2
30s	25 — 26
40s	36 1-2-37
50s	42 — 43
60s	48 — 49

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	17 1-2-18
8-4 slack	18 1-2-19
9-4 slack	18 1-2-19

Southern Single Warps:

8s	18 1-2-19
10s	18 1-2-19
12s	19 —
14s	18 1-2-19 1-2
16s	19 1-2-20
20s	20 1-2-21
24s	22 1-2-23
26s	23 — 23 1-2
30s	25 1-2-26
40s	35 —

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	18 1-2-19
10s	19 — 19 1-2
12s	19 1-2-20
14s	20 — 20 1-2
16s	21 — 21 1-2
20s	21 1-2-22
24s	23 1-2-24
26s	24 — 24 1-2
30s	26 —
36s	34 —
40s	36 — 36 1-2
50s	42 — 43

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	19 —
10s	19 — 19 1-2
12s	19 1-2-20
14s	20 — 20 1-2
16s	20 1-2-21
18s	20 1-2-21
20s	21 — 21 1-2
22s	21 1-2-22
24s	22 1-2-23
26s	23 — 23 1-2
30s	25 —
40s	29 1-2-30

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25 —
22s	25 1-2-26
24s	26 —
26s	26 1-2-27
30s	27 1-2-28
36s 1 t's	35 —
36s	34 —
40s	37 — 37 1-2
50s	44 — 45
60s	50 — 51

Single Combed-Peeler Skeins:

20s	27 1-2-28 1-2
24s	29 —
30s	31 — 32
40s	40 — 41
50s	46 — 49
60s	52 — 55

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	31 — 33
24s	33 — 34
30s	35 —
40s	45 — 46
50s	52 — 56
60s	59 — 61
70s	67 — 70
80s	78 — 85

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.
BROKERS

Charlotte, N. C.
BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High
Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	40	...
Amer. Spin. Co., S. C.	162	...
Anderson Cot. M., pfd.	90	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	...
Arkwright Mill, S. C.	100	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	43	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	115	...
Brandon Mills, S. C.	85	...
Brogan Mills	55	61
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	50	60
Chiquola (new)	100	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	85	91
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C., p	98	100
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	...

D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	...
Darlington Mf. Co., S. C.	75	...
Drayton Mills, S. C.	90	...
Eagle & Phenix M. Ga.	106	...
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	160	170
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., pf	100	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Cot. M's, Ga.	210	...
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	70	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	75
Gainesville C. M., Ga.	65	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...

Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	86	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	140	147
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	57	...
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	...
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	...
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	...
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	83	87

Lancaster C. M., S. C.	130	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C., pd	98	...
Langley Mfg. Co.	75	80
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	120	...
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	150	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	70	...
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	10	...
Loray Mills, N. C. 1st p	95	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	...
Molohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	...
Monarch C. Mills, S. C.	110	...
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	125	140
Ninety Six Mills, S. C.	135	140
Norris Cotton Mill	115	...

Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	90	...
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	91	...
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd	100&int	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	92½	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100&int	...

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	...
Brookside	112	...
Cabarrus	130	...
Cannon	120	150
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	...
Do. Pref	101	...
Clara	110	...
Cliffside	190	...
Cora	130	...
Efird	125	...
Erwin	120	126
Erwin Pref.	102	102
Gaston	90	...
Gibson	98	100
Gray	125	...
Florence	126	...
Highland Park	200	...
do. pref.	101	...
Henrietta Mills	150	...
Kesler	125	140
do. pref.	91	...
Lowell	181	...
Lumberton	251	...
Mooresville	142	150
Modena	...	...
Patterson	118	126
Roanoke	155	161
Statesville Cot. Mill	96	...
Trenton	120	...
Tuscarora	110	...
Washington	20	30
do. pref.	100	...
Williamson	125	...
Wiscassett	110	115
Wiscassett	110	115
Woodlawn	...	...

Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	...
Parker Cotton Mills Co., preferred	60	65
Parker Cotton Mills Co., common	20	22½
Parker Cotton Mills Co., guaranteed	100	100&int
Pickens Cotton Mills	100	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	...
Saxon Mills, S. C.	120	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	62	64
Spartan Mills, S. C.	110	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	...
Union-Buttalo Mill, S. C.	...	...
Union-Buttalo M., S. C. 1st preferred	50	55
Union-Buttalo M., S. C. 2nd preferred	10	...
Ware Shoals	80	...
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	70	...
C.	80	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	...
Williamston Mills	119	...
Woodruff Cotton Mills	100	...

Personal Items

Joe Smith, of Charlotte, is now with the Locke Mill, Concord, N. C.

E. D. Byrd is now overseer of winding and twisting at the Bibb Mill No. 2, Macon, Ga.

A. R. Coleman has resigned as overseer of carding at the Sevier Mills, King's Mountain, N. C.

—, Caustner, of Cherryville, N. C., is now second hand at the Saxon Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.

E. A. Cobb has been promoted from shipping clerk to overseer of cloth room at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

S. C. Cain has resigned as overseer of carding at the Central Mill, Sylacauga, Ala., to accept a position in Mississippi.

D. C. Whittaker has returned to his former position as slasher tender at the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Lee Lockman has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Huss Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C., and is now located in Georgia.

Harvey Shumate has resigned as overseer of the No. 1 spinning room at the Nantucket Mill, Spray, N. C., and will enter school.

N. M. Neal, from the Buck Creek Mill, Siluria, Ala., is now overseer of weaving at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

R. F. Coble is now superintendent of the Huss Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C., in addition to the Atlas Mill of the same place.

J. E. Moss has been promoted from loom fixer to operator of the tying-in machine at the Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.

Chas. F. Foster has been promoted from overseer of dyeing to superintendent at the Aurora Mill, Burlington, N. C.

G. F. Corn has resigned as second hand at Tuxedo, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Majestic Mill, Belmont, N. C.

A. O. Norris of Gibsonville, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Eureka Mill, Chester, S. C.

W. C. Lovell has been transferred from overseer of weaving in room No. 2 to a similar position in room No. 1 at the Nantucket Mill, Spray, N. C.

J. P. McCraw, of Bamberg, S. C., is now overseer of weaving, warping, slashing and drawing-in at the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

E. N. Tart, former overseer of carding and spinning at the Holt-Williamson Mill, Fayetteville, N. C., is now assistant superintendent and book-keeper at the Kinston (N. C.) Mills.

W. H. Herring, from the Manchester Mill, Macon, Ga., has accepted position as overseer of spinning at the Atlantic and Gulf Mills, Quitman, Ga.

Clifford Barnes has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Oakland Mill, Newberry, S. C., and accepted similar position at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Sam Bawls has resigned as card grinder at the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C., and accepted similar position at the Bellevue Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.

Ben Green has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Canton (Ga.) Mills, and has a similar position at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill No. 2, Atlanta, Ga.

R. Will Gibson has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Mass. Mills, Lindale, Ga., and is now overseer of spinning at the Aragon (Ga.) Mills.

J. R. Goodman has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Cannon Mill, Concord, N. C., and is now with the Patterson-Young Mercantile Co., of the same place.

R. R. Woodside has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Victor Mill, Greer, S. C., and now has a similar position at the Westervelt Mill, Greenville, S. C.

W. S. Johnson has resigned his position with the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., and is now second hand in carding at the Winder (Ga.) Mills.

H. A. Coker has resigned as overseer of carding at Miltstead, Ga., and returned to his former position as overseer of carding at the Walton Mills, Monroe, Ga.

J. B. Meacham has resigned as overseer of finishing in the knitting department of the Wiscassett Mill, Albemarle, N. C., and will locate in Philadelphia to engage in a wholesale and commission business in hosiery.

W. F. Smith has resigned as overseer of spinning at Moultrie, Ga., and is now overseer of spinning, spooling, twisting and winding at the Payne Mills, Macon, Ga.

J. S. Huckabee has been promoted from shipping clerk to overseer of finishing in the knitting department at the Wiscassett Mill, Albemarle, N. C.

W. H. Bigham has resigned his master mechanic at the Eureka Mill, Chester, S. C., and now has a similar position at the Osage Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

M. T. Sandford has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Atlantic and Gulf Mills, Quitman, Ga., and is now overseer of No. 3 and 4 carding at the Holt-Granite Mills, Haw River, N. C.

W. A. Skidmore has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Rocky Mount (N. C.) Mills, and returned to his former position as overseer of spinning at the Chadwick Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

J. M. Hause Resigns.

J. M. Hause, who recently resigned his position as Commercial Agent of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has returned to Greensboro where he is in charge of the local branch of Jennings & Bryant of Charlotte and Atlanta, agents for George H. McFadden & Bros. Mr. Hause's successor has not yet been appointed, although there are several applicants for the place.

Boy Killed by Train.

J. B. Asquires, a 15-year-old boy, of Columbus (Ga.) Mills died last week at a Birmingham hospital as the result of injuries received on the Frisco railroad, about 60 miles from Birmingham, during the afternoon, when en route to Birmingham. The injured boy was rushed to this city and placed under the care of physicians, but the wounds were of such a serious nature that he lived only a few hours.

Humidifiers and Their Results.

(Continued from Page 7).

than those originally supposed to be particularly adapted to cotton manufacture. In this way humidifiers have been a valuable aid to the industry, besides improving the operating conditions of plants already favorably located.

In modern high speed textile manufacture, nothing has helped to solve so many vexatious problems, problems created by these self-same high speeds—as humidifiers; and solved them, too, without in turn becoming another problem in themselves.

Let the purchaser then, study his own problem from his own particular angle. Let him select the humidifier that best solves that problem.

For while each humidifying contractor may not be sailing the same course, the destination of each is undeniably the port of "results" for the consumer.

Else, why the voyage?

Selection of Sites for Cotton Mills.

(Continued from Page 8)

over one cent per pound and still no cotton factory for the general trade, or finishing plant has yet been built there. Probably the reason is that no man strong enough to build a cotton mill has yet arisen in St. Louis who desired to enter this form of manufacturing. On the other hand, Baltimore, having much the same climatic conditions, poorer transportation facilities, being farther distant from the cotton fields, and having less abundant labor, has been for years a cotton manufacturing center. The explanation probably is that Baltimore provided fewer chances for business enterprise than St. Louis or most Western cities and a strong man took up cotton manufacturing and other men followed in his footsteps. Why is it that Westfield makes whips or Holyoke paper or New Britain hardware. Not because these communities were particularly suited to the industry prominent in them, but because the general conditions in the locality were favorable and some man who knew how to make whips lived in Westfield, some one who knew paper lived in Holyoke and an iron maker started operations in New Britain. Lynn became a shoe center apparently for no other reason than because a Welshman, John Adam Dagyr, in 1750, dissected some French shoes, copied them and taught others how to make them. Lynn was a fishing community and a great many skilled cordwainers lived there. Being skilled in natural dexterity they easily took up shoe making and so a great industry was started at this point.

(Continued next week.)

Poisoned at Mill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. King and two children, Mrs. Bogan Hayes and Mrs. Smith of the Marlboro Mill village, Bennettsville, S. C., all became suddenly and violently sick Tuesday. It is thought that they were poisoned by impure buttermilk. Most of them had also been eating collards.

T. M. COSTELLO

A. M. GUILLET

DIXIE SPINDLE AND FLYER CO.

(INCORPORATED)

REAR 14 E. 4th STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

EXPERT OVERHAULERS AND REPAIRERS OF

SPINNING AND CARD-ROOM MACHINERY

REPAIRS—Spindles Straightened and Re-pointed, Steel Rolls Re Necked and Re-Fluted, Card Room Spindles Re-Topped, Flyers Repaired and Balanced. MANUFACTURE AND FURNISH—Steel Rolls, Pressers, Spindles, Flyers, Bolsters, Bases, Top Rolls, Collars, Whorls, Steps, Etc.

OUR EXPERTS ENDORSED BY OVER 500 MILL MEN

SOLUBLE SIZING TALLOW



THIS PREPARATION is simply raw beef tallow made soluble. In view of the fact that raw tallow will not dissolve and hence does not combine with starches, we herein offer an article that avoids these objectionable features. Soluble Sizing Tallow dissolves and combines readily with all starches and acts as a most valuable softening agent. Users of this article will avoid the danger of mildewed warps and also the disagreeable odor of Raw Tallow in the goods. In short, an excellent softening agent.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once denim weavers. Good prices and steady work. None but first-class weavers need apply. Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

Mechanic Wanted.

Want mill machinist with family of mill help. Wages \$2.00 per day. H. L. Holden, Supt. Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at one, weavers on Crompton & Knowles looms. Good weavers make from \$9.00 to \$14.00 per week. Can also use doffers, spinners, spoolers and card room help. Griffin Mfg. Co. Griffin, Ga.

Jacquard Fixer Wanted.

Want one jacquard loom fixer. Can also use operator for American warp drawing machine. Address No. 1019, care Textile Bulletin.

HELP WANTED.

We have just thrown out all our old mules and installed ring spinning and can use several good families of spinners, doffers and spooler hands. Families considering making a change will do well to investigate this place, especially if they want a quiet village to live in. Best water and healthiest town in Georgia.

Apply to W. O. Tallent, Supt., Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

Addressed Wanted.

Want the address of Jas. Williams and Willie Green. O. L. Wagstaff, Thomasville, N. C.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Eight years experience as overseer. Age 31. Married. Good references. Address No. 184.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Married. Age 36. 12 years experience in mill. 4 years as overseer and second hand. Sober and good manager of help. I look after both quality and cost. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 185.

WANT position as superintendent. Had 7 years experience as superintendent and overseer in good mills. Age 33. Married. Good references. No. 186.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy white and colored goods. Now employed but want larger job. Good references will be furnished. Address No. 187.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had wide experience and am giving satisfaction on present job but want larger position. Age 32. Married. Good references. Address No. 188.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position as carder and spinner for five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 189.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am now employed, but prefer to change. Can furnish good references both for ability and character. Address No. 190.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 191.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 17 years experience and best of references. Have family of mill help. Address No. 192.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Now employed, but wish to change. Age 36. Married. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 193.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 194.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Experienced on both white and colored work and both weaving and hosiery yarns. Age 33. Married. Good references. Address No. 195.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old, married, strictly sober and good manager of help. Six years experience as overseer in good mill. Good references from former employers. Address No. 196.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 25 years experience in card room. Now employed and can furnish good references. 38 years old. Married. Address No. 197.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 12 years experience and can handle any size room on white work. Good references. Address No. 198.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and held last position four years. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 199.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Long experience and also graduate of International Correspondence School. Age 29. Married. Strictly sober. Address No. 200.

WANT position of superintendent or manager. Now acting as manager of Southern mill. Experience on all goods from osnaburgs to fine lawns, also yarns white and colored, carded and combed, from 6's to 120's. Expert cotton classifier and experienced buyer. Address No. 201.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed and have had long experience. Age 38. Married. Can furnish good references. Address No. 202.

WANT position as superintendent of plain weaving or yarn mill. Prefer mill in South Carolina. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 203.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 20 years experience on both colored and white work. Age 41. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 204.

WANT position as superintendent of your mill or carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can furnish first class references, both as to ability and character. Address No. 205.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have 10 years experience on No. 20's to 100's. Family

PATENTS

Trade marks and Copyrights

Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insure better service.

*Personal Attention Guaranteed
30 Years Active Service*

SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D. C.

liar with twistors and winding. Age 31. Married. Best of references. Address No. 206.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced, high class, carder and spinner and superintendent of 17 years experience in Southern mills. Now employed in first class mill but am open for engagement at not less than \$100 Experience on all grades of cotton from colored raw stock to long staple. Also both hosiery, weaving yarns and waste yarns. Can save the amount of his wages by proper setting of his pickers and cards. Good references. Address No. 207.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish best of references. Address No. 208.

WANT position as carder. Can handle room with combers. 30 years old. Married. 10 years in card room. 3 years as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 209.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and have filled position in large mill. Good reference. Address No. 210.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 15,000 spindle weaving or yarn mill. Practical man experienced on both white and colored work. At present superintendent of smaller mill on dress gingham. Fine references. Address No. 211.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on white work. Now employed on colored work and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 212.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have good experience and can furnish satisfactory references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 213.

WANT position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of either yarn or plain cloth mill. Now running fine hosiery yarn mill. Competent and reliable. Address No. 214.

(Continued on next page)

WANT position as overseer of carding or carder and spinner. Age 42. Strictly sober. Careful watcher of small things. Experienced on 6s to 50s. Address No. 215.

WANT position as bleacher, starcher and finisher. Experienced on lawns, pongees, voiles, poplins, sheeting and towels. Also bleaching colors and stripes in shirting and dress goods. 20 years' experience. Satisfactory references. Address No. 216.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish the best of references. Now employed, but wish to change. Address No. 217.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Experience on both long and short staples and yarns from 2's to 100's. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 218.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old. Married. Can furnish best of references. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Address No. 219.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of any size mill. Experience on fine ginghams, plain goods and yarns. Have experience as designer. Address No. 220.

HIGH GRADE CARDER wishes to make a change. Now overseer of card room. Could come on reasonable notice. Have had 25 years' experience in card room. 10 years as overseer in good mills. Good references from my present employer, and others. 38 years of age. Have a family. Am strictly sober. Have a successful record of my past positions. Address No. 221.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Graduate of textile school but have also had long experience in mill. Would accept office position. Address No. 222.

WANT position as superintendent. Have filled position in both large and small mill and can give satisfaction. Am also competent to act as manager. Address No. 223.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 224.

WANT—Positions as spinner in large mill or supt. of yarn mill. Have long experience and am now employed. Address No. 225.

WANT—Position as manager. Now employed but wish to change. Experienced on all lines of goods including large shirting. Good references. Address No. 226.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 111 years' experience as overseer of weaving on plain. Draper and fancy looms. Age 38. Sober. Good references as to ability and character. Address No. 227.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed. Sober and a good manager of help. Satisfaction guaranteed on any kind of loom or goods. Will start on small pay. Address No. 228.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience as overseer and can furnish good references as to character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address No. 229.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have long experience as overseer on all grades of work. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 230.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner at not less than \$3.50. Experienced on white and colored work, both fine and coarse. 2 years as superintendent. 10 years as overseer. Strictly sober, good references. Address No. 231.

WANT position as superintendent in spinning and weaving mill—either white or colored work. Thoroughly understand carding, spinning and weaving. Would accept large weave room at right salary. Married, age 38. Can furnish good references from past and present employers. Address No. 232.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Young man, long experience on most makes of looms all classes of goods. Good manager of help, strictly sober. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 233.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Married. Age 48. Had 25 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Can handle either weaving or spinning mill. Furnish good references. Address No. 234.

WANT position as superintendent. 12 years as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run a mill successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 234.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in North Carolina. 20 years' experience. Married. Sober and attend strictly to business. Good references. Address No. 235.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years' experience in mill work and am now overseer of carding. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendation. Can change on short notice. Address No. 236.

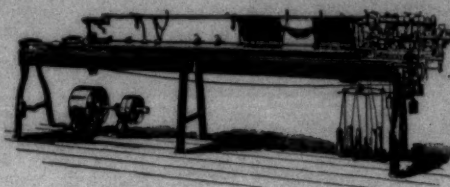
WANT position as overseer of carding. Would accept position as

Improved Inman Automatic BANDING MACHINE

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

JOHN HILL, Southern Agent, 3rd National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

second hand in large room. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish references. Address No. 237.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Now employed but want larger job. Can give present employers as reference. Address No. 238.

WANT position as overseer carding in N. C., S. C., Ga., or Va. Can come on short notice. Long experience and good manager of help. Can run any size room. Now employed, but want to change. Good references. No. 239.

WANT position as second hand in weave room. Now employed, but desire to change. Good references from past and present employers. Strictly sober and good manager of help. Consider nothing less than \$2.00 per day. Prefer position in N. C., or S. C. No. 240.

President's Address.

(Continued from Page 6.)

statement of all the facts relating to all branches of the industry.

Apparently there is a growing feeling in both parties that a Tariff Board of some sort can very materially aid Congress and the President in tariff matters, and I sincerely hope that, whoever is in power, justice will be done to all industries by establishing some permanent board or bureau that can in an impartial way present to Congress and the public the real shape tariff changes. I hope you will all clearly understand that on this occasion I am not advocating in any way the election of any candidate for any office, but, as a representative of the cotton manufacturing industry, I sincerely appeal to all of whatever political faith, to realize that radical changes in the tariff must necessarily have a very serious effect on not only the earnings of the mills but on the earnings of the operatives themselves. I have had an opportunity, personally, to go into some of these matters quite thoroughly during the past three or four years, and I am firmly convinced that no such

changes as are frequently advocated can possibly be made without resulting in great suffering to operatives and owners alike. I do not believe that any one seriously advocates changes that would have this result, and yet it is perfectly clear that the average member of Congress, and certainly the public at large, have not the time nor opportunity to carefully study this problem. It is therefore much to be hoped that full time and consideration will be given to those who have made a serious study of the tariff in relation to our industry before anything is done. We are not opposed to reasonable changes, and we certainly are not opposed to an impartial investigation of our industry as was made by the Tariff Board, and we welcome in every way a wider knowledge of the facts on the part of the country at large.

Although we have these two serious problems facing us which I have just been discussing, nevertheless we all believe in the continued prosperity of this country, and that the judgment of the American people in the long run is just. Yet, we who are assembled here this evening have a peculiar responsibility at this time we cannot overlook. If we all give serious attention to these two problems, our industry will undoubtedly continue to grow and prosper.

"Do you think a man should take his wife into his confidence regarding his business affairs?" asked the man who had just been married.

"If he isn't making any money, yes," replied the experienced one, cautiously.—Ex.

Biblical Sidelight.

"I hope you'll be comfortable," said the whale, as Jonah descended his front stairs.

"I expect I will be," said Jonah, hanging his coat on a rib, "I lived three years in a Harlem flat."

"I'm going to keep you quite awhile," remarked the whale.

"I'm inclined to disagree with you," replied Jonah.

And history relates that three days later he did.—Ex.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

ARCHITECTS—

Stuart W. Cramer.

AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

Cole Bros.

ALIGNING AND LEVELING APPARATUS—

Kinkead Mfg. Co.

BALING PRESSES—

Boomer & Boschert Press Co.

BEAMERS—

T. C. Entwistle Co.

BELTING—American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.**BOBBINS AND SPOOLS—**American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
Draper Co.**BRUSHES—**

Felton (D. D.) Brush Co.

CARD CLOTHING—W. H. Bigelow.
Charlotte Supply Company.
Jos. Sykes Bros.**CABONIZING MACHINES—**

C. G. Sargents Sons Co.

CARDS—Mason Machine Works.
Potter & Johnson Co.
Whitin Machine Works.**CLOTH ROOM MACHINERY—**Stuart W. Cramer.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.**COMBERS—**

Whitin Machine Works.

COMMISSION MERCHANTSGrinnell Willets & Co.
Richard A. Blythe.**DOBBIES—**Mason Machine Works.
Kilburn, Lincoln & Co.
The Stafford Company.**DRAWING FRAMES—**Mason Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.
Whitin Machine Works.**DRAWING ROLLS—**

Metallic Drawing Roll Company.

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS—Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Danker & Marston.
Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
Kalle & Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Seydel Manufacturing Co.**DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MACHINERY—**C. G. Sargents Sons.
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Psarski Dyeing Machine Co.**ENGINEERS—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

FIRE HOSE AND FITTINGS—American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.**HUMIDIFIERS—**American Moistening Co.
Stuart W. Cramer.
G. M. Parks Co.**HUMIDIFYING MACHINES—**

C. G. Sargents Sons.

KNOTTERS—

Byrd Mfg. Co.

LOOMS—Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Co.
Kilburn, Lincoln Co.
Mason Machine Works.
Stafford Co.
Whitin Machine Works.**LOOM HARNESS, REEDS AND PICKERS—**American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.**LUG STRAPS—**Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.**MILL CRAYONS—**American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.**NAPPING MACHINERY—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

OVERHAULERS—Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.**PICKERS AND LAPPERS—**Kitson Machine Co.
Potter & Johnson Co.**POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY—**Stuart W. Cramer.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.**PREPARATORY MACHINERY—**Empire Duplex Gin Co.
Kitson Machine Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Potter & Johnson Co.**PRESSES—**

Boomer & Boschert Press Co.

PUMPS—

Stuart W. Cramer.

QUILLERS—

Whitin Machine Works.

RAILROADS—Seaboard Air Line.
Southern Railway.**RING SPINNING FRAMES—**Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Mason Machine Works.
Whitin Machine Works.**RING TRAVELERS—**American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
Dary Ring Traveler Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.**ROLLS—**

Metallic Drawing Roll Co.

ROVING MACHINERY—Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.
Whitin Machine Works.**SADDLES—**

Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.

SEPARATORS—

Draper Co.

SIZING COMPOUND—Arabol Mfg. Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Danker & Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.**SLASHERS—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

SOFTENERS—COTTON—Arabol Mfg. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.**SPINDLES—**Draper Co.
Easton & Burnham Co.**SPINNING RINGS—**Draper Co.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.**SPOOLERS—**Easton & Burnham Co.
Draper Co.
Whitin Machine Works.**SPRINKLER SYSTEMS—**

Gen'l Fire Extinguisher Co.

STARCH—

Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.

STEAM ENGINES—

Stuart W. Cramer.

STEAM SPECIALTIES—Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.**TEMPLES—**

Draper Co.

TRAVELERS—

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

TWISTERS—Collins Bros.
Draper Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.**WARP STOP MOTIONS—**Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Co.
The Stafford Co.**WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS—**Arabol Mfg. Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Bosson & Lane
Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Danker & Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.**WARPERS—**Stuart W. Cramer.
Draper Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.**WILLOWS—**

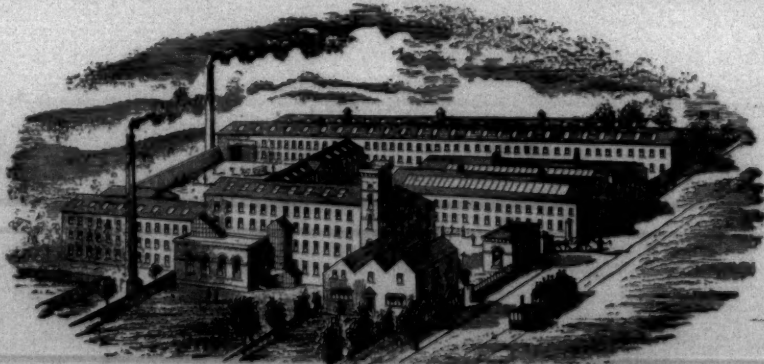
C. G. Sargents Sons Co.

WINDERS—Easton & Burnham Co.
Stuart W. Cramer.

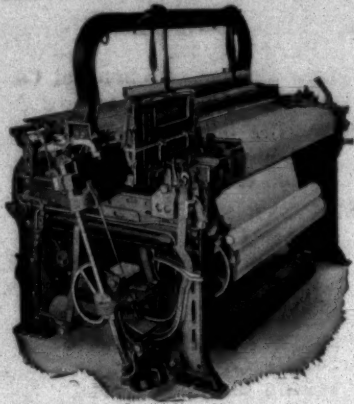
Joseph Sykes Brothers, P. O. Box 88 Bell Phone 404

CARD CLOTHING MANUFACTURERSHardened and Tempered Steel Wire Plow Ground
Card Clothing

Revolving Top Flats Reclathed with our own Patent Steel Clip. Competent men to Clothe or Redraw Fillets. Licker-ins Rewound. Burnisher and Stripper Fillets, Dronsfield's Grinder Roller and Emery Fillets. All Regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and Shipped same Day Order is Received.

OFFICE AND FACTORY—4th FLOOR TOMPKINS BUILDING
R. D. THOMAS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"IDEAL" AUTOMATIC LOOMS



Unsurpassed in Simplicity, Durability and other Desirable Qualities. No special mill supplies required. They make less waste than any other loom.

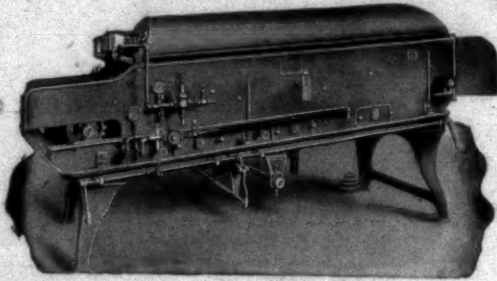
They Produce Superior Cloth

We invite correspondence and investigation

THE STAFFORD COMPANY
READVILLE, MASS.

FRED H. WHITE, Southern Agent
Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

The Yarn Conditioning Machine



Saving in
Floor Space

C. G. Sargents
Sons Corp.

Graniteville,
Massachusetts

B. S. COTTRELL Charlotte, N. C. Southern Agent

The Charlotte Supply Company

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Everything in Mill Supplies

DEALERS IN

Machinery and Machinists Tools

Southern Textile Bulletin

DAVID CLARK, Editor

A weekly publication devoted exclusively to the textile industry of the South. It reaches not only the mill office, but the superintendents, overseers and master mechanics

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 PER YEAR

ADVERTISING RATES REASONABLE

New Brunswick Chemical Co.

Preparations for Sizing
and Finishing of all
Kinds Cotton Cloths

SPECIALTIES FOR EXPORT GOODS

OFFICE AND WORKS
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

Southern Representative,
S. H. BOYD, Greensboro, N. C.

We carry a full line of General Supplies and make a specialty of equipping new mills

WE MANUFACTURE

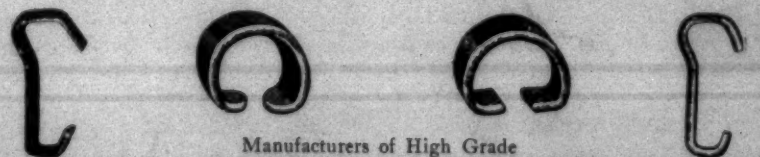
Oak Tanned Leather Loom Harness,
Belting. Weaving Reeds

AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

MARCUS A. DARY
Agent and Treasurer

FRED H. DARY
Superintendent

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY



Manufacturers of High Grade

SPINNING AND TWISTING TRAVELERS
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Representative JOHN C. HUMPHRIES Walhalla, S. C.